

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS
AND BNA'S

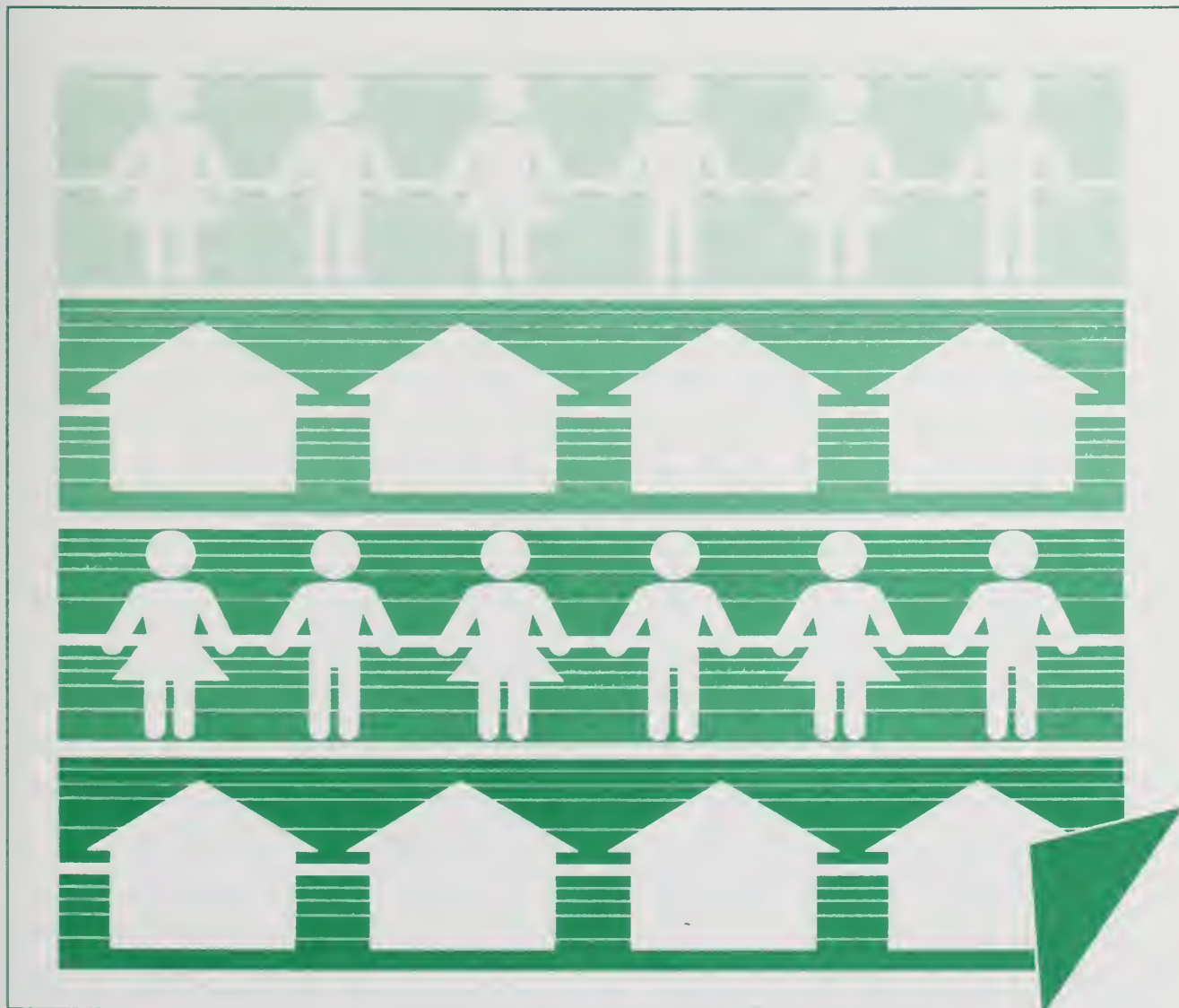
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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Burlington, VT MSA

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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Burlington, VT MSA**

Issued April 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Morale included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

Parts of a Statistical Table

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

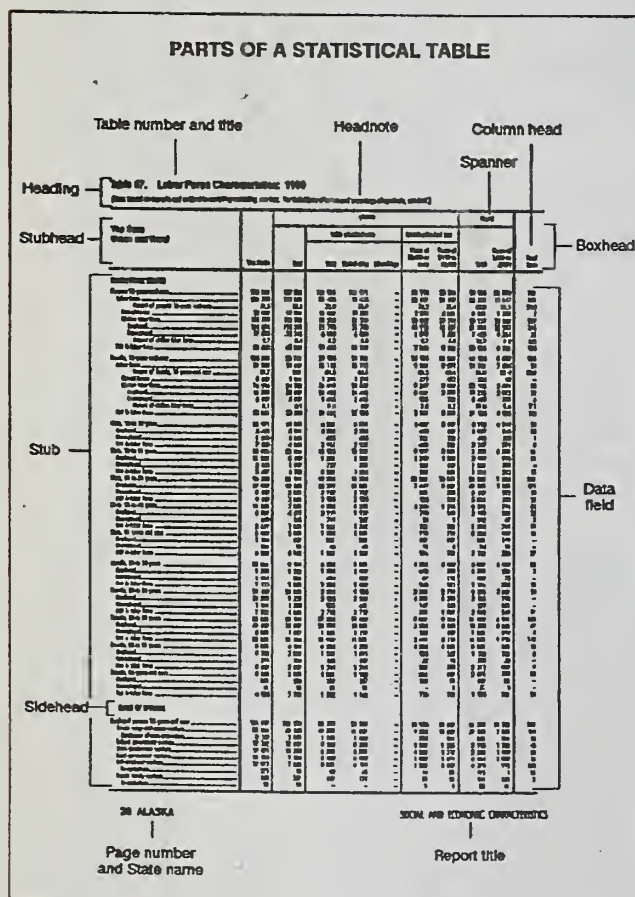
In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*



Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

BURLINGTON, VT MSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

Chittenden County—The other part of this county is shown in the report CPH-3-47, Vermont.

Chittenden County—The remainders of census tract 29 and census tract 35 are shown in the report CPH-3-47, Vermont.

Franklin County—The other part of this county is shown in the report CPH-3-47, Vermont.

Grand Isle County—The other part of this county is shown in the report CPH-3-47, Vermont.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 10—Hinesburg town, St. George town

Area 11—Jericho town, Richmond town

Area 12—Grand Isle town, South Hero town

Area 14—Nonmetropolitan portion of Chittenden County (Bolton town, Buels gore, Huntington town, Underhill town, Westford town)

Area 15—Nonmetropolitan portion of Grand Isle County (Alburg town, Isle La Motte town, North Hero town)

Area 16—St. Albans city, St. Albans town

Area 17—Remainder of Franklin County (includes all county subdivisions except Georgia town, St. Albans city, and St. Albans town)

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
48	Virginia			125B	Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX- Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
				334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
				339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
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CHITTENDEN COUNTY, VT¹

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT²

GRAND ISLE COUNTY, VT²

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

²No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
CHITTENDEN COUNTY, VT ¹	
FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT ²	
GRAND ISLE COUNTY, VT ²	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.
²No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)			Franklin County (pt.)	Grand Isle County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chittenden County		Burlington city, Chittenden County	
		Total	Burlington city	South Burlington city			Tract 27	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 124.0	940.5	27.3	43.1	101.9	81.6	88.5	27.3	8.5	6.3
Square miles	434.0	363.1	10.5	16.6	39.4	31.5	34.2	10.6	3.3	2.4
AGE										
All persons	131 439	124 640	39 127	12 809	3 753	3 046	8 491	5 708	4 502	5 634
Under 5 years	9 478	8 866	2 071	737	368	244	704	320	322	437
5 to 9 years	8 765	8 168	1 725	750	359	238	738	346	330	334
10 to 14 years	7 740	7 229	1 496	741	308	203	739	372	325	308
15 to 19 years	11 398	10 912	4 850	858	324	162	624	431	339	336
20 to 24 years	15 025	14 682	8 119	1 047	195	148	486	480	316	356
25 to 34 years	25 125	23 806	6 927	2 458	757	562	1 564	939	765	1 032
35 to 44 years	21 280	19 989	4 634	2 119	701	590	1 713	1 014	752	823
45 to 54 years	12 872	12 160	2 730	1 548	368	344	1 105	764	457	570
55 to 64 years	8 977	8 536	2 439	1 215	173	268	454	514	386	593
65 to 74 years	6 143	5 819	2 093	810	135	189	230	327	282	450
75 to 84 years	3 451	3 315	1 413	424	54	82	101	159	164	243
85 years and over	1 185	1 158	630	102	11	16	33	42	64	152
3 and 4 years	3 747	3 493	790	297	149	105	302	127	126	179
16 years and over	103 863	98 900	33 533	10 395	2 637	2 326	6 175	4 564	3 464	4 478
18 years and over	100 731	95 964	32 877	10 030	2 505	2 262	5 891	4 381	3 320	4 326
21 years and over	90 354	85 824	26 700	9 545	2 355	2 175	5 582	4 150	3 121	4 164
60 years and over	14 976	14 274	5 339	1 907	277	425	545	752	703	1 143
62 years and over	13 235	12 626	4 875	1 665	245	364	464	660	629	1 018
Median	30.3	30.2	26.5	34.2	29.8	34.5	31.7	34.7	33.4	35.2
Female	67 679	64 341	20 896	6 631	1 842	1 496	4 259	2 839	2 321	3 009
Under 5 years	4 607	4 304	999	354	182	121	353	151	151	221
5 to 9 years	4 316	4 033	876	358	168	115	379	170	162	171
10 to 14 years	3 757	3 536	746	384	135	86	359	180	163	138
15 to 19 years	5 995	5 751	2 779	431	163	81	281	227	156	170
20 to 24 years	7 734	7 569	4 287	501	93	72	251	208	156	175
25 to 34 years	12 678	12 013	3 392	1 230	394	271	799	445	375	541
35 to 44 years	10 710	10 060	2 284	1 098	353	297	868	515	388	419
45 to 54 years	6 504	6 175	1 412	845	172	157	538	399	235	298
55 to 64 years	4 661	4 429	1 336	623	83	149	220	251	210	333
65 to 74 years	3 507	3 355	1 286	456	63	89	116	168	169	246
75 to 84 years	2 295	2 220	992	280	29	46	69	96	109	170
85 years and over	915	896	507	71	7	12	26	29	47	127
3 and 4 years	1 861	1 733	405	130	72	56	149	60	56	98
16 years and over	54 213	51 740	18 118	5 435	1 318	1 155	3 109	2 270	1 814	2 442
18 years and over	52 678	50 302	17 802	5 250	1 249	1 127	2 976	2 177	1 754	2 367
21 years and over	47 022	44 767	14 231	5 013	1 175	1 080	2 835	2 067	1 661	2 282
60 years and over	8 963	8 602	3 461	1 115	134	227	301	403	429	715
62 years and over	8 041	7 728	3 209	986	121	192	258	364	391	646
Median	30.9	30.8	26.9	35.5	29.9	35.1	32.0	35.8	34.9	37.1
Male	63 760	60 299	18 231	6 178	1 911	1 550	4 232	2 869	2 181	2 625
Median age	29.7	29.6	26.2	33.0	29.8	34.2	31.3	33.6	31.7	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	131 439	124 640	39 127	12 809	3 753	3 046	8 491	5 708	4 502	5 634
In households	123 948	117 158	33 654	12 553	3 744	3 046	8 491	5 477	4 472	5 323
Householder	48 313	45 964	14 680	5 178	1 183	1 166	2 892	2 149	1 666	2 078
Family householder	31 271	29 394	6 969	3 320	1 016	861	2 313	1 478	1 174	1 500
Nonfamily householder	17 042	16 570	7 711	1 858	167	305	579	671	492	578
Living alone	11 114	10 772	4 711	1 281	122	220	387	447	360	425
Spouse	25 624	23 957	5 066	2 700	912	755	2 037	1 237	955	1 228
Child	36 483	34 130	7 535	3 440	1 439	914	3 061	1 596	1 481	1 604
Other relatives	2 839	2 677	824	283	86	76	181	102	116	139
Nonrelatives	10 689	10 430	5 549	952	124	135	320	393	254	274
Institutionalized persons	1 119	1 119	582	244	—	—	—	221	23	290
Other persons in group quarters	6 372	6 363	4 891	12	9	—	—	10	7	21
Persons per household	2.57	2.55	2.29	2.42	3.16	2.61	2.94	2.55	2.68	2.56
Persons per family	3.08	3.07	2.93	2.93	3.40	3.03	3.28	2.99	3.17	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	10 779	10 292	4 136	1 336	200	287	364	528	510	845
In households	9 979	9 494	3 575	1 294	198	287	364	509	487	598
Householder	6 879	6 559	2 589	877	125	195	226	342	341	398
Nonfamily householder	3 480	3 358	1 483	422	48	74	91	141	180	156
Living alone	3 289	3 173	1 409	395	45	71	87	128	172	146
Spouse	2 192	2 072	702	321	51	69	83	133	100	162
Other relatives	712	675	193	70	16	21	50	24	36	27
Nonrelatives	196	188	91	26	6	2	5	10	10	11
Institutionalized persons	716	716	503	42	—	—	—	19	23	247
Other persons in group quarters	84	82	58	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	31 271	29 394	6 969	3 320	1 016	861	2 313	1 478	1 174	1 500
With own children under 18 years	16 374	15 352	3 283	1 557	627	395	1 380	731	603	676
Number of own children under 18 years	29 174	27 250	5 828	2 650	1 183	741	2 510	1 261	1 131	1 204
Married-couple families	25 624	23 957	5 066	2 700	912	755	2 037	1 237	955	1 228
With own children under 18 years	12 932	12 027	2 129	1 211	570	335	1 203	588	487	514
Number of own children under 18 years	23 707	21 983	3 899	2 163	1 081	643	2 243	1 056	908	924
Female householder, no husband present	4 309	4 166	1 496	471	70	73	200	179	166	219
With own children under 18 years	2 770	2 692	975	285	39	39	136	118	89	144
Number of own children under 18 years	4 477	4 334	1 655	402	74	69	217	170	180	249
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	50 457	47 909	15 560	5 046	1 361	1 187	3 142	2 332	1 680	2 076
Never married	19 135	18 523	8 657	1 664	332	280	813	761	521	587
Now married, except separated	26 439	24 741	5 352	2 816	928	770	2 082	1 307	975	1 275
Separated	618	591	205	79	10	17	27	45	9	29
Widowed	839	798	300	97	21	20	33	44	46	66
Divorced	3 426	3 256	1 046	390	70	100	187	175	129	119
Females 15 years and over	54 999	52 468	18 275	5 535	1 357	1 174	3 168	2 338	1 845	2 479
Never married	18 336	17 847	9 255	1 506	283	206	654	624	422	572
Now married, except separated	26 419	24 726	5 353	2 796	927	766	2 072	1 278	979	1 286
Separated	837	815	281	85	12	10	41	33	31	30
Widowed	4 426	4 275	1 779	509	61	90	150	167	223	355
Divorced	4 981	4 805	1 607	639	74	102	251	236	190	236

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Chittenden County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 33 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.0	.5	.5	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.0	.7	2.8	—
Square miles	.4	.2	.2	.9	.8	.6	.4	.3	1.1	—
AGE										
All persons	3 367	3 104	4 027	4 092	3 942	2 183	4 062	795	3 419	—
Under 5 years	288	226	98	150	20	79	202	22	227	—
5 to 9 years	261	169	53	92	20	86	146	14	220	—
10 to 14 years	201	123	51	93	12	101	116	9	157	—
15 to 19 years	230	168	209	466	2 304	213	372	39	174	—
20 to 24 years	438	679	1 764	1 517	1 212	296	956	174	411	—
25 to 34 years	781	711	794	606	126	227	884	175	826	—
35 to 44 years	460	389	375	357	69	312	515	88	494	—
45 to 54 years	236	193	166	220	44	266	238	39	301	—
55 to 64 years	227	141	136	160	36	245	189	51	275	—
65 to 74 years	144	168	138	191	40	190	217	77	196	—
75 to 84 years	78	103	134	174	38	121	158	80	120	—
85 years and over	23	34	109	66	21	47	69	27	18	—
3 and 4 years	109	91	31	52	6	31	72	6	87	—
16 years and over	2 572	2 568	3 815	3 743	3 886	1 896	3 580	749	2 782	—
18 years and over	2 501	2 521	3 784	3 702	3 874	1 857	3 533	743	2 716	—
21 years and over	2 300	2 283	3 250	2 927	3 784	1 624	2 987	684	2 576	—
60 years and over	338	381	453	512	113	483	542	209	462	—
62 years and over	306	351	423	484	109	438	514	200	403	—
Median	28.3	27.0	23.8	23.0	19.7	38.0	27.1	32.0	30.5	—
Female	1 726	1 613	2 108	2 304	2 155	1 220	2 259	403	1 778	—
Under 5 years	140	109	48	74	11	43	89	9	104	—
5 to 9 years	137	86	32	44	10	44	75	7	108	—
10 to 14 years	100	70	20	52	9	59	60	2	73	—
15 to 19 years	111	93	144	287	1 285	137	280	24	92	—
20 to 24 years	227	353	910	875	625	161	511	81	213	—
25 to 34 years	377	335	359	287	70	109	451	64	424	—
35 to 44 years	222	181	173	163	34	171	239	33	261	—
45 to 54 years	124	94	92	119	20	136	122	16	156	—
55 to 64 years	127	75	65	99	19	138	99	29	142	—
65 to 74 years	93	113	86	125	27	103	156	54	114	—
75 to 84 years	52	75	94	126	28	84	117	61	76	—
85 years and over	16	29	85	53	17	35	60	23	15	—
3 and 4 years	54	45	18	27	4	16	38	2	47	—
16 years and over	1 324	1 335	2 004	2 126	2 124	1 064	2 026	384	1 475	—
18 years and over	1 289	1 314	1 988	2 103	2 114	1 044	2 006	381	1 442	—
21 years and over	1 197	1 178	1 651	1 619	431	895	1 605	345	1 367	—
60 years and over	213	256	301	355	82	297	382	154	277	—
62 years and over	195	241	287	337	79	271	369	148	245	—
Median	28.6	27.2	23.5	22.8	19.7	38.4	27.1	41.4	31.2	—
Male	1 641	1 491	1 919	1 788	1 787	963	1 803	392	1 641	—
Median age	27.9	26.8	24.1	23.3	19.8	37.3	27.0	28.4	29.8	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 367	3 104	4 027	4 092	3 942	2 183	4 062	795	3 419	—
In households	3 367	3 077	3 670	3 366	497	2 002	3 735	726	3 419	—
Householder	1 380	1 494	1 726	1 463	233	872	1 795	459	1 514	—
Family householder	772	520	370	487	81	509	635	93	828	—
Nonfamily householder	608	974	1 356	976	152	363	1 160	366	686	—
Living alone	386	641	690	459	96	257	694	277	426	—
Spouse	434	267	246	348	64	439	443	55	587	—
Child	1 011	628	290	442	71	464	629	63	852	—
Other relatives	118	93	79	73	14	35	71	15	71	—
Nonrelatives	424	595	1 329	1 040	115	192	797	134	395	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	159	49	25	—	36	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	27	198	677	3 420	181	291	69	—	—
Persons per household	2.44	2.06	2.13	2.30	2.13	2.30	2.08	1.58	2.26	—
Persons per family	3.02	2.90	2.66	2.77	2.84	2.84	2.80	2.43	2.82	—
Persons 65 years and over	245	305	381	431	99	358	444	184	334	—
In households	245	305	228	344	94	358	403	179	334	—
Householder	180	250	164	250	54	244	312	161	235	—
Nonfamily householder	96	180	108	146	33	116	210	143	115	—
Living alone	91	169	99	134	29	108	207	143	111	—
Spouse	40	35	39	68	14	87	70	13	74	—
Other relatives	23	11	14	18	9	15	16	2	22	—
Nonrelatives	2	9	11	8	17	12	5	3	3	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	151	45	5	—	32	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	42	—	—	9	5	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	772	520	370	487	81	509	635	93	828	—
With own children under 18 years	410	307	140	204	37	178	299	28	401	—
Number of own children under 18 years	801	535	215	351	57	316	489	47	682	—
Married-couple families	434	267	246	348	64	439	443	55	587	—
With own children under 18 years	188	128	77	134	29	149	182	10	231	—
Number of own children under 18 years	390	239	127	232	46	267	327	17	422	—
Female householder, no husband present	268	209	90	106	13	50	149	28	198	—
With own children under 18 years	191	158	48	58	6	21	93	16	151	—
Number of own children under 18 years	359	269	66	102	8	36	126	28	232	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 268	1 238	1 817	1 623	1 765	843	1 563	365	1 322	—
Never married	622	759	1 332	1 118	1 664	324	942	232	556	—
Now married, except separated	458	279	306	381	80	460	463	67	608	—
Separated	14	42	26	12	3	9	22	14	25	—
Widowed	33	22	32	25	7	19	22	12	16	—
Divorced	141	136	121	87	11	31	114	40	117	—
Females 15 years and over	1 349	1 348	2 008	2 134	2 125	1 074	2 035	385	1 493	—
Never married	512	677	1 383	1 476	1 990	411	1 112	162	538	—
Now married, except separated	463	285	281	382	81	454	470	63	609	—
Separated	55	38	26	18	2	7	30	7	37	—
Widowed	138	144	174	153	25	129	217	98	123	—
Divorced	181	204	144	105	27	73	206	55	186	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Burlington city, Chittenden County			Remainder of Chittenden County						
	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	—	15.7	27.3	134.0	51.0	44.8	1.4	2.3	12.5	88.5
Square miles	—	6.1	10.6	51.7	19.7	17.3	.5	.9	4.8	34.2
AGE										
All persons	—	7 101	5 708	8 404	6 756	7 979	3 311	3 334	8 007	8 491
Under 5 years	—	417	320	833	488	564	312	198	571	704
5 to 9 years	—	404	346	790	339	631	252	165	552	738
10 to 14 years	—	369	372	715	273	623	177	126	526	739
15 to 19 years	—	427	431	606	921	574	168	159	569	624
20 to 24 years	—	567	480	524	1 290	539	349	422	560	486
25 to 34 years	—	1 519	939	1 807	1 286	1 618	828	745	1 532	1 564
35 to 44 years	—	1 105	1 014	1 539	854	1 567	379	416	1 391	1 713
45 to 54 years	—	784	764	974	522	974	268	247	932	1 105
55 to 64 years	—	701	514	427	325	475	284	330	683	454
65 to 74 years	—	483	327	270	280	270	186	311	396	230
75 to 84 years	—	265	159	109	111	121	84	174	232	101
85 years and over	—	60	42	13	67	23	24	41	63	33
3 and 4 years	—	170	127	341	179	218	119	65	244	302
16 years and over	—	5 831	4 564	5 924	5 583	6 050	2 535	2 825	6 236	6 175
18 years and over	—	5 649	4 381	5 686	5 482	5 811	2 480	2 774	5 994	5 891
21 years and over	—	5 395	4 150	5 379	4 324	5 478	2 344	2 621	5 682	5 582
60 years and over	—	1 155	752	584	594	619	419	713	1 009	545
62 years and over	—	1 005	660	512	518	525	356	643	885	464
Median	—	33.9	34.7	29.5	25.5	31.8	29.3	32.5	33.1	31.7
Female										
Under 5 years	—	3 792	2 839	4 203	3 553	3 924	1 746	1 744	4 124	4 259
5 to 9 years	—	203	151	402	248	274	147	101	281	353
10 to 14 years	—	188	170	377	167	288	123	83	278	379
15 to 19 years	—	204	180	363	143	298	88	64	248	359
20 to 24 years	—	204	227	302	510	274	87	92	259	281
25 to 34 years	—	293	208	261	666	245	192	209	290	251
35 to 44 years	—	785	445	934	644	826	422	360	779	799
45 to 54 years	—	583	515	762	445	798	200	189	723	868
55 to 64 years	—	446	399	361	279	469	136	123	489	538
65 to 74 years	—	372	251	217	166	159	178	178	363	220
75 to 84 years	—	288	168	148	165	139	117	191	221	116
85 years and over	—	184	96	66	64	74	58	124	149	69
3 and 4 years	—	42	29	10	56	15	17	30	44	26
16 years and over	—	70	60	158	85	105	63	32	126	149
18 years and over	—	3 165	2 270	2 984	2 963	3 013	1 373	1 484	3 267	3 109
21 years and over	—	3 073	2 177	2 865	2 903	2 890	1 347	1 456	3 149	2 976
60 years and over	—	2 946	2 067	2 725	2 274	2 734	1 261	1 373	3 006	2 835
62 years and over	—	712	403	335	358	322	255	453	584	301
Median	—	62.2	36.4	28.4	32.0	28.0	22.1	41.1	52.4	25.8
Male	—	3 309	2 869	4 201	3 203	4 055	1 565	1 590	3 883	4 232
Median age	—	32.4	33.6	29.5	25.4	31.2	28.6	31.2	32.1	31.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	—	7 101	5 708	8 404	6 756	7 979	3 311	3 334	8 007	8 491
In households	—	7 076	5 477	8 398	5 277	7 965	3 279	3 284	8 002	8 491
Householder	—	3 029	2 149	2 777	2 184	2 864	1 305	1 520	3 154	2 892
Family householder	—	1 842	1 478	2 261	1 418	2 131	858	741	2 143	2 313
Nonfamily householder	—	1 187	671	516	766	733	447	779	1 011	579
Living alone	—	834	447	346	507	445	283	556	758	387
Spouse	—	1 463	1 237	1 894	1 097	1 811	609	555	1 772	2 037
Child	—	1 844	1 596	3 135	1 498	2 625	1 004	726	2 484	3 061
Other relatives	—	181	102	187	92	158	93	119	180	181
Nonrelatives	—	559	393	405	406	507	268	364	412	320
Institutionalized persons	—	23	221	6	116	4	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	10	—	1 363	10	32	50	5	—
Persons per household	—	2.34	2.55	3.02	2.42	2.78	2.51	2.16	2.54	2.94
Persons per family	—	2.89	2.99	3.31	2.89	3.16	2.99	2.89	3.07	3.28
Persons 65 years and over	—	808	528	392	458	414	294	526	691	364
In households	—	785	509	392	359	411	275	521	691	364
Householder	—	535	342	258	247	257	191	385	482	226
Nonfamily householder	—	281	141	104	120	112	90	236	242	91
Living alone	—	267	128	100	111	103	85	226	228	87
Spouse	—	188	133	84	78	100	57	101	155	83
Other relatives	—	46	24	40	26	49	26	25	40	50
Nonrelatives	—	16	10	10	8	5	1	10	14	5
Institutionalized persons	—	23	19	—	99	3	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	5	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	—	1 842	1 478	2 261	1 418	2 131	858	741	2 143	2 313
With own children under 18 years	—	826	731	1 390	754	1 190	449	286	1 086	1 380
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 389	1 261	2 582	1 237	2 072	798	506	1 915	2 510
Married-couple families	—	1 463	1 237	1 894	1 097	1 811	609	555	1 772	2 037
With own children under 18 years	—	623	588	1 140	534	982	282	196	869	1 203
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 107	1 056	2 188	939	1 748	500	351	1 584	2 243
Female householder, no husband present	—	292	179	270	261	233	202	141	290	200
With own children under 18 years	—	167	118	187	184	164	143	75	178	136
Number of own children under 18 years	—	232	170	297	253	261	257	130	273	217
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	—	2 714	2 332	3 005	2 661	3 097	1 182	1 349	3 041	3 142
Never married	—	903	761	787	1 280	948	408	591	902	813
Now married, except separated	—	1 509	1 307	1 935	1 136	1 841	632	587	1 824	2 082
Separated	—	34	45	23	33	37	19	25	40	27
Widowed	—	53	44	37	37	57	22	28	44	33
Divorced	—	215	175	223	—	214	101	118	231	187
Females 15 years and over	—	3 197	2 338	3 061	2 995	3 064	1 388	1 496	3 317	3 168
Never married	—	882	624	641	1 325	722	450	511	797	654
Now married, except separated	—	1 518	1 278	1 937	1 128	1 846	629	583	1 823	2 072
Separated	—	52	33	36	52	45	36	59	41	41
Widowed	—	342	167	187	199	152	119	233	269	150
Divorced	—	403	236	260	291	299	143	133	369	251

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chittenden County—Con.							Franklin County	Grand Isle County
	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 202
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	91.1	—	82.8	78.6	—	63.3	219.7	101.9	81.6
Square miles	35.2	—	32.0	30.4	—	24.4	84.8	39.4	31.5
AGE									
All persons	4 302	—	3 729	4 887	—	5 871	7 633	3 753	3 046
Under 5 years	389	—	375	404	—	447	773	368	244
5 to 9 years	409	—	284	364	—	461	708	359	238
10 to 14 years	334	—	242	307	—	408	522	308	203
15 to 19 years	291	—	227	321	—	352	392	324	162
20 to 24 years	190	—	230	242	—	274	410	195	148
25 to 34 years	776	—	846	946	—	874	1 599	757	562
35 to 44 years	924	—	754	974	—	1 149	1 576	701	590
45 to 54 years	488	—	349	598	—	856	772	368	344
55 to 64 years	248	—	231	416	—	536	473	173	268
65 to 74 years	149	—	119	206	—	269	230	135	189
75 to 84 years	90	—	59	90	—	167	140	54	82
85 years and over	14	—	13	19	—	78	38	11	16
3 and 4 years	149	—	146	165	—	185	293	149	105
16 years and over	3 106	—	2 779	3 750	—	4 469	5 540	2 637	2 326
18 years and over	2 962	—	2 688	3 601	—	4 320	5 368	2 505	2 262
21 years and over	2 839	—	2 566	3 445	—	4 145	5 174	2 355	2 175
60 years and over	348	—	306	509	—	756	626	277	425
62 years and over	297	—	262	429	—	665	530	245	364
Median	32.8	—	31.6	33.7	—	36.0	31.9	29.8	34.5
Female	2 149	—	1 838	2 462	—	3 004	3 808	1 842	1 496
Under 5 years	186	—	175	198	—	228	358	182	121
5 to 9 years	204	—	144	180	—	222	354	168	115
10 to 14 years	156	—	114	141	—	186	246	135	86
15 to 19 years	143	—	91	144	—	168	190	163	81
20 to 24 years	90	—	114	112	—	136	215	93	72
25 to 34 years	412	—	428	501	—	448	838	394	271
35 to 44 years	456	—	369	485	—	606	777	353	297
45 to 54 years	237	—	178	313	—	418	377	172	157
55 to 64 years	117	—	108	219	—	270	229	83	149
65 to 74 years	80	—	66	99	—	153	118	63	89
75 to 84 years	57	—	41	56	—	110	80	29	46
85 years and over	11	—	10	14	—	59	26	7	12
3 and 4 years	73	—	78	93	—	103	133	72	56
16 years and over	1 568	—	1 383	1 911	—	2 328	2 804	1 318	1 155
18 years and over	1 499	—	1 345	1 845	—	2 257	2 718	1 249	1 127
21 years and over	1 439	—	1 300	1 781	—	2 169	2 626	1 175	1 080
60 years and over	194	—	170	277	—	444	333	134	227
62 years and over	171	—	148	233	—	399	284	121	192
Median	33.1	—	31.9	34.2	—	37.0	32.0	29.9	35.1
Male	2 153	—	1 891	2 425	—	2 867	3 825	1 911	1 550
Median age	32.3	—	31.1	33.2	—	35.1	31.8	29.8	34.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 302	—	3 729	4 887	—	5 871	7 633	3 753	3 046
In households	4 302	—	3 729	4 790	—	5 801	7 633	3 744	3 046
Householder	1 436	—	1 340	1 763	—	2 165	2 706	1 183	1 166
Family householder	1 206	—	1 010	1 342	—	1 625	2 057	1 016	861
Nonfamily householder	230	—	330	421	—	540	649	167	305
Living alone	159	—	211	304	—	407	417	122	220
Spouse	1 102	—	872	1 209	—	1 440	1 793	912	755
Child	1 536	—	1 198	1 482	—	1 859	2 547	1 439	914
Other relatives	90	—	72	113	—	103	182	86	76
Nonrelatives	138	—	247	223	—	234	405	124	135
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	97	—	70	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Persons per household	3.00	—	2.78	2.72	—	2.68	2.82	3.16	2.61
Persons per family	3.26	—	3.12	3.09	—	3.09	3.20	3.40	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	253	—	191	315	—	514	408	200	287
In households	253	—	191	315	—	445	408	198	287
Householder	163	—	124	198	—	307	255	125	195
Nonfamily householder	78	—	57	65	—	147	111	48	74
Living alone	72	—	53	60	—	139	105	45	71
Spouse	58	—	44	82	—	104	103	51	69
Other relatives	30	—	22	29	—	30	45	16	21
Nonrelatives	2	—	1	6	—	4	5	6	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 206	—	1 010	1 342	—	1 625	2 057	1 016	861
With own children under 18 years	711	—	577	646	—	842	1 201	627	395
Number of own children under 18 years	1 296	—	1 001	1 175	—	1 508	2 172	1 183	741
Married-couple families	1 102	—	872	1 209	—	1 440	1 793	912	755
With own children under 18 years	647	—	484	573	—	737	1 040	570	335
Number of own children under 18 years	1 190	—	849	1 061	—	1 358	1 910	1 081	643
Female householder, no husband present	73	—	99	93	—	153	184	70	73
With own children under 18 years	44	—	65	55	—	92	109	39	39
Number of own children under 18 years	80	—	108	84	—	133	184	74	69
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 567	—	1 423	1 869	—	2 187	2 780	1 361	1 187
Never married	339	—	429	492	—	533	680	332	280
Now married, except separated	1 119	—	885	1 225	—	1 475	1 832	928	770
Separated	16	—	13	23	—	19	32	10	17
Widowed	21	—	10	20	—	42	50	21	20
Divorced	72	—	86	109	—	118	186	70	100
Females 15 years and over	1 603	—	1 405	1 943	—	2 368	2 850	1 357	1 174
Never married	276	—	288	428	—	423	571	283	206
Now married, except separated	1 120	—	881	1 236	—	1 476	1 846	927	766
Separated	15	—	23	22	—	34	39	12	10
Widowed	92	—	84	104	—	242	156	61	90
Divorced	100	—	129	153	—	193	238	74	102

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990
[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
AGE			
All persons	128 580	121 834	37 876
Under 5 years	9 207	8 601	1 969
5 to 9 years	8 501	7 912	1 632
10 to 14 years	7 562	7 056	1 435
15 to 19 years	11 061	10 579	4 654
20 to 24 years	14 576	14 235	7 814
25 to 34 years	24 534	23 221	6 688
35 to 44 years	20 856	19 575	4 492
45 to 54 years	12 690	11 985	2 675
55 to 64 years	8 879	8 442	2 413
65 to 74 years	6 097	5 773	2 072
75 to 84 years	3 440	3 305	1 407
85 years and over	1 177	1 150	625
3 and 4 years	3 638	3 386	752
16 years and over	101 749	96 819	32 547
18 years and over	98 706	93 970	31 920
21 years and over	88 687	84 186	26 001
60 years and over	14 875	14 176	5 296
62 years and over	13 150	12 544	4 837
Median	30.5	30.4	26.7
Female	66 277	62 966	20 301
Under 5 years	4 477	4 178	963
5 to 9 years	4 178	3 899	832
10 to 14 years	3 677	3 458	717
15 to 19 years	5 819	5 578	2 672
20 to 24 years	7 527	7 364	4 153
25 to 34 years	12 377	11 715	3 273
35 to 44 years	10 509	9 865	2 218
45 to 54 years	6 419	6 093	1 385
55 to 64 years	4 613	4 381	1 321
65 to 74 years	3 482	3 330	1 274
75 to 84 years	2 288	2 213	988
85 years and over	911	892	505
3 and 4 years	1 804	1 677	389
16 years and over	53 175	50 718	17 637
18 years and over	51 676	49 315	17 332
21 years and over	46 208	43 966	13 895
60 years and over	8 906	8 545	3 436
62 years and over	7 994	7 681	3 188
Median	31.1	31.0	27.1
Male	62 303	58 868	17 575
Median age	29.9	29.8	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	128 580	121 834	37 876
In households	121 368	114 631	32 611
Householder	47 465	45 131	14 314
Family householder	30 778	28 910	6 813
Nonfamily householder	16 687	16 221	7 501
Living alone	10 912	10 574	4 601
Spouse	25 237	23 580	4 970
Child	35 611	33 277	7 232
Other relatives	2 703	2 545	760
Nonrelatives	10 352	10 098	5 335
Institutionalized persons	1 096	1 096	575
Other persons in group quarters	6 116	6 107	4 690
Persons per household	2.56	2.55	2.29
Persons per family	3.07	3.06	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	10 714	10 228	4 104
In households	9 916	9 432	3 544
Householder	6 846	6 527	2 571
Nonfamily householder	3 466	3 345	1 475
Living alone	3 276	3 161	1 402
Spouse	2 180	2 060	697
Other relatives	695	658	186
Nonrelatives	195	187	90
Institutionalized persons	715	715	502
Other persons in group quarters	83	81	58
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	30 778	28 910	6 813
With own children under 18 years	16 062	15 045	3 187
Number of own children under 18 years	28 406	26 499	5 564
Married-couple families	25 261	23 603	4 985
With own children under 18 years	12 703	11 803	2 087
Number of own children under 18 years	23 165	21 458	3 774
Female householder, no husband present	4 210	4 067	1 438
With own children under 18 years	2 697	2 619	925
Number of own children under 18 years	4 282	4 139	1 529
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	49 365	46 834	15 051
Never married	18 569	17 959	8 309
Now married, except separated	26 012	24 324	5 237
Separated	594	570	193
Widowed	828	787	293
Divorced	3 362	3 194	1 019
Females 15 years and over	53 945	51 431	17 789
Never married	17 862	17 378	8 967
Now married, except separated	25 988	24 305	5 238
Separated	809	787	262
Widowed	4 394	4 243	1 767
Divorced	4 892	4 718	1 555

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JULY 1991

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

{Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text}

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)
AGE		
All persons	814	798
Under 5 years	93	92
5 to 9 years	78	76
10 to 14 years	62	60
15 to 19 years	77	74
20 to 24 years	95	95
25 to 34 years	180	179
35 to 44 years	128	127
45 to 54 years	53	50
55 to 64 years	26	24
65 to 74 years	14	14
75 to 84 years	5	4
85 years and over	3	3
3 and 4 years	36	36
16 years and over	574	564
18 years and over	550	541
21 years and over	475	467
60 years and over	31	28
62 years and over	28	25
Median	25.1	25.1
Female	337	330
Under 5 years	39	38
5 to 9 years	31	31
10 to 14 years	29	28
15 to 19 years	44	41
20 to 24 years	39	39
25 to 34 years	73	73
35 to 44 years	39	38
45 to 54 years	21	20
55 to 64 years	11	11
65 to 74 years	6	6
75 to 84 years	4	4
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	233	229
18 years and over	224	221
21 years and over	185	183
60 years and over	15	15
62 years and over	12	12
Median	22.1	22.3
Male	477	468
Median age	26.0	25.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	814	798
In households	748	732
Householder	279	274
Family householder	147	145
Nonfamily householder	132	129
Living alone	87	85
Spouse	73	71
Child	266	259
Other relatives	30	29
Nonrelatives	100	99
Institutionalized persons	10	10
Other persons in group quarters	56	56
Persons per household	2.57	2.56
Persons per family	3.34	3.32
Persons 65 years and over	22	21
In households	20	19
Householder	13	12
Nonfamily householder	4	3
Living alone	4	3
Spouse	3	3
Other relatives	4	4
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	147	145
With own children under 18 years	98	97
Number of own children under 18 years	232	226
Married-couple families	108	106
With own children under 18 years	68	67
Number of own children under 18 years	136	130
Female householder, no husband present	31	31
With own children under 18 years	24	24
Number of own children under 18 years	79	79
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	343	337
Never married	155	154
Now married, except separated	135	132
Separated	15	13
Widowed	2	2
Divorced	36	36
Females 15 years and over	238	233
Never married	124	121
Now married, except separated	76	74
Separated	8	8
Widowed	6	6
Divorced	24	24

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
JANUARY 1991

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
AGE			
All persons	1 465	1 445	583
Under 5 years	129	126	40
5 to 9 years	140	136	35
10 to 14 years	73	70	16
15 to 19 years	180	179	101
20 to 24 years	266	265	193
25 to 34 years	302	301	98
35 to 44 years	203	199	52
45 to 54 years	97	94	26
55 to 64 years	51	51	14
65 to 74 years	19	19	6
75 to 84 years	5	5	2
85 years and over	-	-	-
3 and 4 years	55	54	14
16 years and over	1 105	1 095	488
18 years and over	1 056	1 047	477
21 years and over	863	855	332
60 years and over	42	42	14
62 years and over	33	33	10
Median	23.0	23.0	21.7
Female	774	762	293
Under 5 years	72	69	15
5 to 9 years	80	78	19
10 to 14 years	34	33	6
15 to 19 years	93	93	53
20 to 24 years	124	123	88
25 to 34 years	166	166	56
35 to 44 years	111	108	30
45 to 54 years	51	49	13
55 to 64 years	28	28	8
65 to 74 years	12	12	4
75 to 84 years	3	3	1
85 years and over	-	-	-
3 and 4 years	33	32	6
16 years and over	579	573	251
18 years and over	557	551	247
21 years and over	458	453	171
60 years and over	27	27	9
62 years and over	21	21	6
Median	23.8	23.9	21.9
Male	691	683	290
Median age	22.5	22.6	21.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 465	1 445	583
In households	1 331	1 311	471
Householder	395	391	151
Family householder	237	233	61
Nonfamily householder	158	158	90
Living alone	79	79	39
Spouse	243	239	49
Child	437	428	117
Other relatives	73	70	31
Nonrelatives	183	183	123
Institutionalized persons	2	2	1
Other persons in group quarters	132	132	111
Persons per household	2.75	2.75	2.62
Persons per family	3.32	3.32	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	24	24	8
In households	24	24	8
Householder	10	10	4
Nonfamily householder	5	5	2
Living alone	4	4	1
Spouse	6	6	2
Other relatives	8	8	2
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	237	233	61
With own children under 18 years	150	149	37
Number of own children under 18 years	392	384	98
Married-couple families	189	185	33
With own children under 18 years	126	125	20
Number of own children under 18 years	322	314	57
Female householder, no husband present	35	35	19
With own children under 18 years	23	23	17
Number of own children under 18 years	62	62	40
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	535	531	239
Never married	304	303	181
Now married, except separated	217	214	49
Separated	1	1	1
Widowed	4	4	3
Divorced	9	9	5
Females 15 years and over	588	582	253
Never married	255	254	158
Now married, except separated	275	270	63
Separated	11	11	8
Widowed	19	19	4
Divorced	28	28	20

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
AGE			
All persons	1 171	1 148	483
Under 5 years	94	92	27
5 to 9 years	92	89	29
10 to 14 years	72	72	19
15 to 19 years	167	167	102
20 to 24 years	180	178	103
25 to 34 years	238	233	99
35 to 44 years	168	163	51
45 to 54 years	77	73	26
55 to 64 years	38	38	10
65 to 74 years	25	24	9
75 to 84 years	16	16	5
85 years and over	4	3	3
3 and 4 years	32	31	10
16 years and over	895	877	405
18 years and over	864	846	396
21 years and over	689	671	269
60 years and over	59	57	22
62 years and over	53	51	20
Median	24.0	23.8	22.0
Female	566	552	226
Under 5 years	41	40	12
5 to 9 years	38	37	9
10 to 14 years	36	36	7
15 to 19 years	86	86	55
20 to 24 years	88	87	50
25 to 34 years	104	102	41
35 to 44 years	89	85	23
45 to 54 years	39	36	11
55 to 64 years	17	17	7
65 to 74 years	17	16	7
75 to 84 years	9	9	3
85 years and over	2	1	1
3 and 4 years	13	12	4
16 years and over	445	433	197
18 years and over	431	419	192
21 years and over	337	325	126
60 years and over	33	31	15
62 years and over	31	29	13
Median	24.5	24.0	21.9
Male	605	596	257
Median age	23.6	23.5	22.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 171	1 148	483
In households	1 006	983	358
Householder	367	362	138
Family householder	223	221	57
Nonfamily householder	144	141	81
Living alone	84	82	42
Spouse	171	162	46
Child	321	315	89
Other relatives	42	41	23
Nonrelatives	105	103	62
Institutionalized persons	8	8	3
Other persons in group quarters	157	157	122
Persons per household	2.60	2.61	2.38
Persons per family	3.17	3.17	3.23
Persons 65 years and over	45	43	17
In households	45	43	17
Householder	27	26	10
Nonfamily householder	16	15	7
Living alone	15	14	7
Spouse	8	8	—
Other relatives	9	8	7
Nonrelatives	1	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	223	221	57
With own children under 18 years	132	130	29
Number of own children under 18 years	282	277	78
Married-couple families	172	171	40
With own children under 18 years	99	98	21
Number of own children under 18 years	205	200	53
Female householder, no husband present	40	39	14
With own children under 18 years	27	26	8
Number of own children under 18 years	68	68	25
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	442	456	210
Never married	232	228	136
Now married, except separated	194	192	57
Separated	6	6	3
Widowed	4	4	2
Divorced	26	26	12
Females 15 years and over	451	439	198
Never married	200	200	124
Now married, except separated	177	169	46
Separated	10	10	3
Widowed	19	16	8
Divorced	45	44	17

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
AGE			
All persons	127 673	120 949	37 544
Under 5 years	9 133	8 528	1 948
5 to 9 years	8 433	7 847	1 613
10 to 14 years	7 503	6 997	1 421
15 to 19 years	10 940	10 458	4 586
20 to 24 years	14 450	14 111	7 750
25 to 34 years	24 347	23 039	6 613
35 to 44 years	20 722	19 446	4 459
45 to 54 years	12 626	11 925	2 658
55 to 64 years	8 844	8 407	2 403
65 to 74 years	6 074	5 751	2 065
75 to 84 years	3 425	3 290	1 403
85 years and over	1 176	1 150	625
3 and 4 years	3 614	3 363	746
16 years and over	101 056	96 144	32 271
18 years and over	98 039	93 321	31 650
21 years and over	88 139	83 656	25 812
60 years and over	14 822	14 125	5 280
62 years and over	13 103	12 499	4 823
Median	30.5	30.4	26.8
Female	65 847	62 550	20 162
Under 5 years	4 444	4 146	954
5 to 9 years	4 150	3 872	827
10 to 14 years	3 648	3 429	714
15 to 19 years	5 759	5 518	2 639
20 to 24 years	7 470	7 308	4 128
25 to 34 years	12 301	11 641	3 245
35 to 44 years	10 435	9 795	2 203
45 to 54 years	6 387	6 064	1 379
55 to 64 years	4 597	4 365	1 314
65 to 74 years	3 467	3 316	1 269
75 to 84 years	2 279	2 204	985
85 years and over	910	892	505
3 and 4 years	1 794	1 668	387
16 years and over	52 841	50 396	17 516
18 years and over	51 354	49 005	17 214
21 years and over	45 944	43 714	13 812
60 years and over	8 876	8 517	3 424
62 years and over	7 966	7 655	3 178
Median	31.1	31.0	27.1
Male	61 826	58 399	17 382
Median age	29.9	29.8	26.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	127 673	120 949	37 544
In households	120 570	113 855	32 360
Householder	47 167	44 838	14 216
Family householder	30 597	28 731	6 773
Nonfamily householder	16 570	16 107	7 443
Living alone	10 845	10 509	4 573
Spouse	25 093	23 445	4 935
Child	35 350	33 021	7 164
Other relatives	2 686	2 529	756
Nonrelatives	10 274	10 022	5 289
Institutionalized persons	1 093	1 093	575
Other persons in group quarters	6 010	6 001	4 609
Persons per household	2.56	2.55	2.29
Persons per family	3.07	3.06	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	10 675	10 191	4 093
In households	9 877	9 395	3 533
Householder	6 821	6 503	2 563
Nonfamily householder	3 452	3 332	1 470
Living alone	3 263	3 149	1 397
Spouse	2 172	2 052	697
Other relatives	690	654	183
Nonrelatives	194	186	90
Institutionalized persons	715	715	502
Other persons in group quarters	83	81	58
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	30 597	28 731	6 773
With own children under 18 years	15 958	14 943	3 165
Number of own children under 18 years	28 181	26 278	5 505
Married-couple families	25 117	23 460	4 953
With own children under 18 years	12 622	11 723	2 068
Number of own children under 18 years	22 993	21 290	3 730
Female householder, no husband present	4 180	4 038	1 431
With own children under 18 years	2 678	2 601	922
Number of own children under 18 years	4 234	4 091	1 514
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	48 999	46 474	14 895
Never married	18 391	17 785	8 209
Now married, except separated	25 852	24 166	5 194
Separated	589	565	190
Widowed	826	785	293
Divorced	3 341	3 173	1 009
Females 15 years and over	53 605	51 103	17 667
Never married	17 726	17 242	8 898
Now married, except separated	25 844	24 169	5 205
Separated	802	780	261
Widowed	4 376	4 228	1 760
Divorced	4 857	4 684	1 540

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt)			Franklin County (pt)	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Chittenden County		Burlington city, Chittenden County			
	Total	Burlington city	South Burlington city		Tract 27	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
RACE										
All persons	131 439	39 127	12 809	3 753	8 491	5 708	4 502	5 634	3 367	3 104
White	128 580	37 876	12 429	3 021	8 303	5 534	4 416	5 502	3 232	2 952
Black	814	390	72	8	48	27	30	39	54	42
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	299	123	40	4	6	17	2	11	19	19
American Indian	291	122	40	4	6	17	2	11	19	19
Eskimo	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aleut	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 465	583	249	15	122	119	41	67	54	74
Asian	1 448	573	248	15	121	119	40	65	53	71
Chinese	331	140	71	5	22	39	9	10	7	9
Filipino	78	38	16	1	11	6	4	3	6	3
Japanese	146	47	36	1	41	7	1	7	4	4
Asian Indian	310	84	66	1	11	32	8	9	1	2
Korean	230	82	34	3	19	26	10	5	5	4
Vietnamese	170	117	4	1	22	4	5	12	21	48
Cambodian	33	12	4	1	3	1	1	1	6	2
Hmong	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laotian	36	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thai	27	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Asian	85	27	13	6	1	5	2	3	1	1
Pacific Islander	17	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaiian	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Samoan	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guamanian	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Pacific Islander	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other race	281	155	19	1	12	11	13	15	8	17
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	131 439	39 127	12 809	3 753	8 491	5 708	4 502	5 634	3 367	3 104
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 171	483	116	13	56	43	42	32	23	44
Mexican	216	79	17	2	11	7	9	8	4	11
Puerto Rican	179	77	19	2	4	12	8	1	9	12
Cuban	53	32	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	2
Other Hispanic	723	295	79	6	36	23	25	18	9	19
Not of Hispanic origin	130 268	38 644	12 693	3 743	8 435	5 665	4 460	5 602	3 344	3 060
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	131 439	39 127	12 809	3 753	8 491	5 708	4 502	5 634	3 367	3 104
White	128 580	37 876	12 429	3 021	8 303	5 534	4 416	5 502	3 232	2 952
Hispanic origin	907	332	95	13	48	35	34	17	15	30
Not of Hispanic origin	127 673	37 544	12 334	3 008	8 255	5 499	4 382	5 485	3 217	2 922
Black	814	390	72	8	48	27	30	39	54	42
Hispanic origin	35	12	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Not of Hispanic origin	779	378	65	7	47	26	29	37	52	41
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	299	123	40	4	6	17	2	11	19	19
Hispanic origin	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin	286	120	40	3	47	16	19	10	19	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 465	583	249	15	122	119	41	67	54	74
Hispanic origin	21	13	2	1	3	1	4	6	5	4
Not of Hispanic origin	1 444	570	247	14	119	118	41	66	54	74
Other race	281	155	19	1	12	11	13	15	8	17
Hispanic origin	195	123	12	1	8	6	8	11	7	12
Not of Hispanic origin	86	32	7	1	4	4	5	4	2	5

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Chittenden County—Con.						South Burlington city, Chittenden County			Remainder of Chittenden County			
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23
RACE													
All persons	4 092	3 942	2 183	4 062	795	3 419	5 708	7 101	7 101	5 708	8 404	6 756	7 979
White	3 951	3 749	2 144	3 956	762	3 341	5 534	6 895	6 895	5 534	8 343	6 582	7 901
Black	41	39	13	36	12	40	27	45	45	27	11	62	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	5	4	14	6	7	17	23	23	17	23	15	13
American Indian	18	5	4	14	6	7	17	23	23	17	23	15	13
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	68	108	16	41	14	28	119	130	130	119	22	89	37
Asian	63	108	16	41	14	28	119	129	129	119	21	87	37
Chinese	31	21	5	11	9	7	39	37	37	39	5	16	5
Filipino	3	13	5	2	—	—	6	5	5	6	2	5	2
Japanese	4	5	2	3	1	12	7	29	29	7	1	18	4
Asian Indian	12	30	2	3	1	4	34	34	34	32	5	9	10
Korean	5	26	5	8	—	4	26	8	8	14	3	13	14
Vietnamese	3	6	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	2	1
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	5	3	—	8	3	1	5	8	8	5	5	9	1
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	14	41	6	15	1	3	11	—	1	11	5	1	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 092	3 942	2 183	4 062	795	3 419	5 708	7 101	7 101	5 708	8 404	6 756	7 979
Hispanic origin (of any race)	43	114	21	48	12	50	43	—	73	43	31	85	51
Mexican	9	6	3	8	1	8	7	—	10	7	10	14	9
Puerto Rican	4	13	1	10	3	6	12	—	7	1	5	18	8
Cuban	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	26	79	17	30	8	36	23	—	56	23	16	53	32
Not of Hispanic origin	4 049	3 828	2 162	4 014	783	3 369	5 665	—	7 028	5 665	8 373	6 671	7 928
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 092	3 942	2 183	4 062	795	3 419	5 708	7 101	7 101	5 708	8 404	6 756	7 979
White	3 951	3 749	2 144	3 956	762	3 341	5 534	6 895	6 895	5 534	8 343	6 582	7 901
Hispanic origin	27	73	16	38	9	45	35	60	60	35	30	72	42
Not of Hispanic origin	3 924	3 676	2 128	3 918	753	3 296	5 499	6 835	6 835	5 499	8 313	6 510	7 859
Black	41	39	13	36	12	40	27	45	45	27	11	62	19
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	4	3
Not of Hispanic origin	39	39	13	35	12	37	27	38	38	27	11	58	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	5	4	14	6	7	17	23	23	17	23	15	13
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	18	5	4	14	5	7	17	23	23	17	23	12	14
Asian or Pacific Islander	68	108	16	41	14	28	119	130	130	119	22	89	37
Hispanic origin	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin	67	105	15	40	13	27	118	129	129	118	22	89	36
Other race	14	41	6	15	1	3	11	—	8	11	5	1	8
Hispanic origin	13	38	4	8	1	1	4	—	5	4	4	6	5
Not of Hispanic origin	1	3	2	7	—	2	7	—	3	7	1	2	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Chittenden County—Con													Franklin County	Grand Isle County
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														
Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 202		
RACE														
3 311	3 334	8 007	8 491	4 302	—	3 729	4 887	—	5 871	7 633	3 753	3 046		
3 239	3 248	7 802	8 303	4 246	—	3 696	4 821	—	5 775	7 573	3 725	3 021		
20	29	58	48	23	—	12	21	—	21	22	8	8		
4	13	14	6	3	—	12	3	—	8	5	4	12		
4	13	13	6	3	—	12	3	—	8	4	4	12		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
34	39	118	122	24	—	8	35	—	60	25	15	5		
34	39	117	121	24	—	8	34	—	60	25	15	5		
4	12	18	22	7	—	—	6	—	18	2	5	—		
5	3	2	1	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	18	10	11	1	—	1	1	—	5	8	—	—		
3	18	35	41	2	—	1	13	—	13	5	—	—		
5	2	24	19	7	—	5	1	—	13	7	3	2		
3	2	7	22	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—		
—	—	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6	—	5	1	2	—	1	6	—	8	2	6	3		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
14	5	15	12	6	—	11	7	—	7	8	1	—		
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
3 311	3 334	8 007	8 491	4 302	—	3 729	4 887	—	5 871	7 633	3 753	3 046		
30	30	87	56	26	—	23	51	—	37	42	10	13		
18	3	21	11	7	—	4	1	—	12	5	2	3		
5	6	10	4	4	—	1	4	—	4	12	2	—		
1	—	8	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6	21	48	36	13	—	16	46	—	21	25	6	10		
3 281	3 304	7 920	8 435	4 276	—	3 706	4 836	—	5 834	7 591	3 743	3 033		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
3 311	3 334	8 007	8 491	4 302	—	3 729	4 887	—	5 871	7 633	3 753	3 046		
3 239	3 248	7 802	8 303	4 246	—	3 696	4 821	—	5 775	7 573	3 725	3 021		
19	26	76	48	17	—	19	44	—	30	35	9	13		
3 220	3 222	7 728	8 255	4 229	—	3 677	4 777	—	5 745	7 538	3 716	3 008		
20	29	58	48	23	—	2	21	—	21	22	8	8		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—		
20	29	57	48	22	—	12	18	—	18	21	8	12		
4	13	14	6	3	—	2	3	—	8	5	4	4		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	13	12	5	2	—	11	—	—	7	—	—	—		
34	39	118	122	24	—	8	35	—	60	25	15	5		
1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
33	39	118	119	24	—	8	35	—	60	24	15	5		
14	5	15	12	6	—	11	7	—	7	8	1	—		
10	4	8	4	—	—	3	1	—	3	5	1	—		
4	1	7	8	—	—	8	3	—	4	3	—	—		

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)			Franklin County (pt.)	Grand Isle County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Chittenden County		Burlington city, Chittenden County	
		Total	Burlington city	South Burlington city			Tract 27	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2
All housing units	52 610	49 278	15 480	5 437	1 397	1 935	3 050	2 292	1 751	2 215
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units	48 313	45 964	14 680	5 178	1 183	1 166	2 892	2 149	1 666	2 078
Percent of occupied housing units	30 921	28 989	5 907	3 709	1 050	882	2 361	1 668	1 303	1 402
White	64.0	63.1	40.2	71.6	88.8	75.6	81.6	77.6	78.2	67.5
Black	30 599	28 678	5 849	3 645	1 042	879	2 317	1 637	1 288	1 389
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	89	85	20	13	1	3	10	4	7	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	33	30	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
Other race	176	172	28	45	4	—	30	24	6	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	24	24	7	3	—	—	2	2	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	180	177	35	27	1	2	15	12	9	6
Renter-occupied housing units	30 445	28 527	5 820	3 623	1 041	877	2 305	1 628	1 281	1 385
White	17 392	16 975	8 773	1 469	133	284	531	481	363	676
Black	16 866	16 453	8 465	1 414	133	280	522	466	359	657
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	190	189	111	13	—	1	5	7	—	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	76	73	43	8	—	3	1	4	—	1
Other race	219	219	123	34	—	—	3	4	4	6
Hispanic origin (of any race)	41	41	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	187	185	103	17	1	1	4	7	3	4
Other vacant	16 722	16 311	8 396	1 398	132	279	518	459	356	655
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	4 297	3 314	800	259	214	769	158	143	85	137
For sale only	598	566	85	79	17	15	83	45	12	16
For rent	797	781	362	70	7	9	37	33	48	39
Rented or sold, not occupied	248	233	60	27	4	11	14	18	1	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2 148	1 278	126	54	182	688	7	34	4	60
For migrant workers	6	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	500	453	166	29	3	44	17	13	20	19
Boarded up	26	22	12	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room	681	660	398	49	3	18	5	47	2	4
2 rooms	1 942	1 870	1 103	100	18	54	42	47	57	18
3 rooms	4 954	4 628	2 395	190	85	241	99	50	88	72
4 rooms	10 121	9 528	3 265	1 134	207	386	465	238	298	440
5 rooms	10 749	9 960	3 069	1 314	392	397	502	459	475	612
6 rooms	8 505	7 889	2 133	964	303	313	536	441	339	430
7 rooms	6 327	5 937	1 337	643	175	215	519	323	247	276
8 or more rooms	9 331	8 806	1 780	1 043	214	311	882	687	245	363
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.2	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.4	6.4	5.6	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.4	5.3	4.7	5.5	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.2	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.8	5.9	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	28 493	25 841	5 237	2 862	1 197	1 455	2 150	1 385	1 155	1 378
1, attached	3 380	3 360	549	864	6	14	362	431	57	196
2	5 058	4 930	2 530	293	57	71	104	91	126	184
3 or 4	4 909	4 855	2 776	411	22	32	135	99	126	112
5 to 9	3 946	3 939	2 233	422	—	7	197	76	49	283
10 to 19	1 549	1 547	951	258	—	2	38	92	21	29
20 to 49	807	787	448	111	—	20	—	90	—	—
50 or more	867	867	433	76	—	—	—	—	82	—
Mobile home or trailer	2 841	2 411	131	7	111	319	48	6	121	7
Other	760	741	192	133	4	15	16	22	14	26
Occupied housing units	48 313	45 964	14 680	5 178	1 183	1 166	2 892	2 149	1 666	2 078
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	11 114	10 772	4 711	1 281	122	220	387	447	360	425
2 persons	16 331	15 580	4 996	1 941	306	445	875	798	520	793
3 persons	8 957	8 468	2 405	901	277	212	610	394	321	373
4 persons	7 922	7 432	1 604	717	308	182	694	353	290	314
5 persons	2 826	2 635	642	241	112	79	240	117	129	119
6 or more persons	1 163	1 077	322	97	58	28	86	40	46	54
Median, occupied housing units	2.30	2.28	2.03	2.17	3.09	2.32	2.80	2.29	2.41	2.27
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.50	2.48	2.24	2.25	3.17	2.40	2.98	2.38	2.52	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	1.95	1.86	1.99	2.34	1.99	2.17	1.96	1.98	2.22
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	47 614	45 306	14 406	5 140	1 154	1 154	2 865	2 137	1 647	2 059
1.01 to 1.50	542	504	199	31	27	11	25	7	18	15
1.51 or more	157	154	75	7	2	1	2	5	1	4
Mean .....	.46	.45	.46	.42	.53	.44	.46	.40	.47	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 133	20 883	4 485	2 899	753	497	1 845	1 409	1 061	1 232
Less than \$20,000	25	23	13	3	2	—	1	—	3	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	97	89	21	3	6	—	6	1	4	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	467	417	142	28	30	20	18	9	26	21
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1 783	1 600	451	156	124	59	124	29	104	78
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 901	4 524	1 047	579	292	85	264	165	346	315
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9 297	8 921	1 727	1 359	242	134	878	579	495	578
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3 185	3 082	540	383	37	66	412	260	61	133
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1 099	1 041	236	162	12	46	90	151	18	42
\$250,000 to \$299,999	557	522	132	96	6	39	39	91	3	23
\$300,000 or more	722	664	176	130	52	13	13	124	1	38
Median (dollars)	117 300	118 100	113 500	120 700	94 800	128 900	129 100	142 700	103 400	113 700
Mean (dollars)	135 500	136 000	134 700	143 100	102 900	164 800	135 600	174 300	109 100	132 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 075	16 718	8 748	1 449	107	250	510	465	361	668
Median contract rent (dollars)	456	457	434	578	424	424	492	586	467	363
Mean contract rent (dollars)	484	484	474	575	428	461	530	616	475	433
With meals included in rent	26	26	14	3	—	—	—	1	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	514	514	506	642	—	—	—	50	494	363
No meals included in rent	16 467	16 177	8 584	1 388	87	203	491	438	348	637
No cash rent	582	515	150	58	20	47	19	26	11	30

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Chittenden County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 33 (pt.)
All housing units	1 443	1 546	1 806	1 551	244	919	1 881	542	1 582	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 380	1 494	1 726	1 463	233	872	1 795	459	1 514	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	431	229	253	433	79	613	491	23	650	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	31.2	15.3	14.7	29.6	33.9	70.3	27.4	5.0	42.9	—
White.....	423	227	251	430	78	611	487	22	643	—
Black.....	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	2	—	—	2	3	1	4	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	3	2	—	1	2	3	—	6	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	421	224	249	430	77	609	485	22	637	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	949	1 265	1 473	1 030	154	259	1 304	436	864	—
White.....	914	1 215	1 404	987	146	253	1 264	423	843	—
Black.....	15	15	21	11	6	3	15	3	12	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	10	9	8	5	—	1	5	2	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10	21	30	23	2	2	12	7	6	—
Other race.....	—	5	10	4	—	—	8	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	11	26	10	1	4	16	8	13	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	908	1 208	1 390	982	145	249	1 253	418	832	—
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	63	52	80	88	11	47	86	83	68	—
For sale only.....	4	2	3	10	5	12	3	10	8	—
For rent.....	32	30	34	42	1	9	40	58	29	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	7	4	14	—	6	14	2	2	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	2	15	2	12	11	3	16	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	19	13	37	7	2	8	18	10	13	—
Boarded up.....	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	18	69	106	34	5	21	75	56	8	—
2 rooms.....	75	189	218	119	27	10	174	155	61	—
3 rooms.....	212	404	453	225	41	44	448	192	216	—
4 rooms.....	413	352	373	349	43	129	393	71	404	—
5 rooms.....	360	269	273	269	28	134	271	43	335	—
6 rooms.....	187	136	163	210	30	162	205	13	258	—
7 rooms.....	100	56	88	138	21	124	133	6	148	—
8 or more rooms.....	78	71	132	207	49	295	182	6	152	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.7	6.3	4.1	2.8	4.8	—
Mean, all housing units.....	4.7	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.2	6.4	4.5	3.0	5.1	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.6	6.3	4.1	2.9	4.8	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.5	4.8	6.1	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.5	2.9	4.1	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	340	149	190	425	102	617	444	10	427	—
1, attached.....	21	23	25	30	1	24	15	1	156	—
2.....	575	340	348	328	6	63	320	36	204	—
3 or 4.....	306	557	504	278	106	39	356	66	326	—
5 to 9.....	164	293	485	221	12	82	378	89	177	—
10 to 19.....	30	81	234	124	12	85	145	59	131	—
20 to 49.....	—	87	—	63	—	—	47	112	139	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	55	—	—	144	152	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other.....	7	16	19	26	5	9	32	17	21	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 380	1 494	1 726	1 463	233	872	1 795	459	1 514	—
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	386	641	690	459	96	257	694	277	426	—
2 persons.....	460	449	547	503	72	322	609	127	594	—
3 persons.....	263	195	248	244	34	154	273	38	262	—
4 persons.....	159	136	127	166	13	86	139	9	165	—
5 persons.....	71	45	72	58	10	38	49	4	47	—
6 or more persons.....	41	28	42	33	8	15	31	4	20	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.16	1.74	1.82	2.04	1.78	2.06	1.83	1.50—	2.06	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.01	2.04	1.90	2.19	2.10	2.22	2.25	2.00	2.08	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.24	1.68	1.80	1.97	1.55	1.57	1.68	1.50—	2.04	—
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 322	1 459	1 666	1 446	231	866	1 770	448	1 492	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	44	27	35	11	1	5	17	8	18	—
1.51 or more.....	14	8	25	6	1	1	8	3	4	—
Mean.....	52	.51	.51	.46	.42	.36	.46	.50	.45	—
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	249	104	119	315	64	520	356	5	460	—
Less than \$20,000.....	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	9	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	32	16	9	10	—	5	7	—	16	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	88	33	20	27	2	15	44	—	40	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	79	33	31	53	3	33	64	1	89	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	30	14	40	103	13	163	123	—	168	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	6	2	17	89	22	89	59	1	61	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	2	22	14	77	18	2	40	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	8	5	49	22	—	21	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	2	5	89	18	1	22	—
Median (dollars).....	78 700	79 200	99 800	136 400	175 000	170 000	125 800	212 500	122 000	—
Mean (dollars).....	80 400	82 000	109 800	139 000	192 500	204 900	146 800	259 500	146 400	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	948	1 263	1 473	1 026	151	259	1 303	436	860	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	414	398	466	500	471	485	432	340	454	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	425	414	549	560	525	527	458	364	470	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	1	—	2	1	4	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	487	287	337	438	1 250	407	—	875	—
No meals included in rent.....	934	1 249	1 463	1 002	141	249	1 279	433	849	—
No cash rent.....	14	13	9	23	8	9	20	3	10	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Burlington city, Chittenden County			Remainder of Chittenden County						
	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)
All housing units -----	—	3 145	2 292	3 009	2 354	3 569	1 342	1 583	3 260	3 050
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	—	3 029	2 149	2 777	2 184	2 864	1 305	1 520	3 154	2 892
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	2 041	1 668	2 373	1 430	2 132	561	570	2 112	2 361
Percent of occupied housing units-----	—	67.4	77.6	85.5	65.5	74.4	43.0	37.5	67.0	81.6
White-----	—	2 008	1 637	2 358	1 423	2 116	554	566	2 083	2 317
Black-----	—	9	4	2	1	6	—	3	7	10
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut-----	—	2	1	8	1	2	—	—	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	21	24	4	5	7	4	1	17	30
Other race-----	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	15	12	9	8	13	2	2	21	15
White, nat of Hispanic origin-----	—	1 995	1 628	2 349	1 415	2 104	553	564	2 064	2 305
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	988	481	404	754	732	744	950	1 042	531
White-----	—	948	466	397	726	718	722	922	1 009	522
Black-----	—	6	7	1	8	3	11	10	19	5
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut-----	—	4	4	3	6	—	—	3	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	30	4	2	17	4	8	13	8	3
Other race-----	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	10	7	1	10	7	9	11	16	4
White, nat of Hispanic origin-----	—	939	459	396	717	713	715	912	995	518
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	—	116	143	232	170	705	37	63	106	158
For sale only-----	—	34	45	23	42	50	2	7	19	83
For rent-----	—	37	33	20	69	42	14	33	44	37
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	—	9	18	14	20	14	6	7	20	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	—	20	34	153	12	549	3	7	7	7
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	—	16	13	22	27	50	11	9	16	17
Boarded up-----	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	2	—
ROOMS										
1 room-----	—	2	47	14	16	15	11	50	15	5
2 rooms-----	—	53	47	52	70	80	31	131	79	42
3 rooms-----	—	140	50	128	359	247	167	351	256	99
4 rooms-----	—	896	238	549	732	748	360	308	677	465
5 rooms-----	—	855	459	813	417	786	331	297	599	502
6 rooms-----	—	523	441	592	255	600	197	205	567	536
7 rooms-----	—	320	323	408	225	469	127	113	464	519
8 or more rooms-----	—	356	687	453	280	624	118	128	603	882
Median, all housing units-----	—	5.1	6.2	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.8	4.3	5.5	6.3
Mean, all housing units-----	—	5.4	6.4	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.1	4.6	5.7	6.4
Median, occupied housing units-----	—	5.1	6.2	5.5	4.6	5.7	4.8	4.4	5.5	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	—	5.5	6.8	5.7	5.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	—	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.0	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	—	1 477	1 385	2 024	791	2 607	472	492	1 901	2 150
1, attached-----	—	433	431	69	297	274	10	12	312	362
2-----	—	202	91	169	123	330	377	242	264	104
3 or 4-----	—	312	99	77	235	114	314	240	225	135
5 to 9-----	—	346	76	28	146	111	127	110	355	197
10 to 19-----	—	166	92	31	67	6	31	51	84	38
20 to 49-----	—	21	90	—	95	—	—	101	10	—
50 or more-----	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	303	55	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	1	6	488	581	96	3	8	22	48
Other-----	—	111	22	123	19	31	8	24	32	16
Occupied housing units-----	—	3 029	2 149	2 777	2 184	2 864	1 305	1 520	3 154	2 892
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	—	834	447	346	507	445	283	556	758	387
2 persons-----	—	1 143	798	802	841	953	480	504	1 075	875
3 persons-----	—	507	394	590	406	600	269	233	539	610
4 persons-----	—	364	353	667	316	595	178	149	538	694
5 persons-----	—	124	117	268	85	210	64	50	170	240
6 or more persons-----	—	57	40	104	29	61	31	28	74	86
Median, occupied housing units-----	—	2.10	2.29	2.91	2.20	2.56	2.27	1.90	2.26	2.80
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	—	2.14	2.38	2.99	2.33	2.76	2.44	2.28	2.44	2.98
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	—	2.00	1.96	2.39	2.01	2.21	2.14	1.63	1.90	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	—	3 003	2 137	2 713	2 154	2 834	1 272	1 495	3 138	2 865
1.01 to 1.50-----	—	24	7	57	26	26	25	16	14	25
1.51 or more-----	—	2	5	7	4	4	8	9	2	2
Mean-----	—	.43	.40	.52	.48	.47	.50	.47	.44	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	—	1 490	1 409	1 553	681	1 752	403	419	1 777	1 845
Less than \$20,000-----	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	—	2	1	17	4	7	—	—	4	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	—	19	9	62	14	43	15	13	10	18
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	—	127	29	160	45	114	75	70	116	124
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	—	414	165	578	141	342	164	155	453	264
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	—	780	579	617	297	780	129	161	812	878
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	123	260	90	124	270	17	15	317	412
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	11	151	15	33	89	1	1	44	90
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	5	91	15	15	41	—	1	17	39
\$300,000 or more-----	—	6	124	6	8	66	—	2	4	13
Median (dollars)-----	—	108 800	142 700	98 700	120 100	120 600	93 600	96 300	115 700	129 100
Mean (dollars)-----	—	113 700	174 300	105 900	130 700	139 200	98 000	101 100	123 600	135 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	—	984	465	378	741	714	741	950	1 039	510
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	—	577	586	421	446	501	433	419	490	492
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	556	616	448	460	531	430	414	487	530
With meals included in rent-----	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	938	50	575	—	575	—	163	388	—
No meals included in rent-----	—	950	438	353	727	679	721	936	1 007	491
No cash rent-----	—	32	26	24	14	34	20	13	30	19

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chittenden County—Con.							Franklin County	Grand Isle County
	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 202
All housing units.....	1 489	—	1 391	1 874	—	2 350	3 090	1 397	1 935
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 436	—	1 340	1 763	—	2 165	2 706	1 183	1 166
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 244	—	1 068	1 466	—	1 795	2 261	1 050	882
Percent of occupied housing units.....	86.6	—	79.7	83.2	—	82.9	83.6	88.8	75.6
White.....	1 236	—	1 064	1 447	—	1 773	2 247	1 042	879
Black.....	5	—	—	6	—	5	7	1	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	1	10	—	15	3	4	—
Other race.....	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	—	5	15	—	7	11	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 231	—	1 060	1 435	—	1 766	2 238	1 041	877
Renter-occupied housing units.....	192	—	272	297	—	370	445	133	284
White.....	189	—	269	292	—	366	442	133	280
Black.....	1	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	189	—	267	291	—	362	442	132	279
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	53	—	51	111	—	185	384	214	769
For sale only.....	17	—	10	39	—	52	58	17	15
For rent.....	5	—	12	14	—	33	26	7	9
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	—	12	13	—	5	14	4	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	8	—	9	14	—	72	257	182	688
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Other vacant.....	15	—	8	31	—	23	29	3	44
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
ROOMS									
1 room.....	6	—	23	13	—	31	14	3	18
2 rooms.....	15	—	48	28	—	44	47	18	54
3 rooms.....	49	—	67	56	—	111	153	85	241
4 rooms.....	109	—	216	258	—	242	465	207	386
5 rooms.....	236	—	269	359	—	351	617	392	397
6 rooms.....	310	—	286	412	—	366	466	303	313
7 rooms.....	276	—	214	293	—	386	463	175	215
8 or more rooms.....	488	—	268	455	—	819	865	214	311
Median, all housing units.....	6.6	—	5.8	6.0	—	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.2
Mean, all housing units.....	6.7	—	5.9	6.2	—	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.6	—	5.8	6.1	—	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.9	—	6.1	6.4	—	7.0	6.5	5.8	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	—	4.0	4.3	—	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 246	—	887	1 260	—	1 641	2 271	1 197	1 455
1, attached.....	56	—	22	166	—	261	106	6	14
2.....	81	—	108	89	—	94	126	57	71
3 or 4.....	26	—	53	90	—	92	67	22	32
5 to 9.....	24	—	63	36	—	60	27	—	7
10 to 19.....	2	—	15	2	—	2	9	—	2
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	20
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	34	—	221	194	—	142	436	111	319
Other.....	20	—	22	37	—	58	26	4	15
Occupied housing units.....	1 436	—	1 340	1 763	—	2 165	2 706	1 183	1 166
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	159	—	211	304	—	407	417	122	220
2 persons.....	452	—	426	607	—	739	889	306	445
3 persons.....	318	—	319	341	—	401	536	277	212
4 persons.....	327	—	257	368	—	431	591	308	182
5 persons.....	130	—	93	105	—	138	199	112	79
6 or more persons.....	50	—	34	38	—	49	74	58	28
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.84	—	2.60	2.45	—	2.41	2.59	3.09	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.94	—	2.82	2.49	—	2.48	2.73	3.17	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.20	—	1.96	2.21	—	2.06	2.13	2.34	1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 421	—	1 317	1 741	—	2 145	2 665	1 154	1 154
1.01 to 1.50.....	13	—	15	14	—	8	35	27	11
1.51 or more.....	2	—	8	8	—	12	6	2	1
Mean.....	44	—	47	43	—	40	45	53	44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	876	—	604	1 029	—	1 398	1 162	753	497
Less than \$20,000.....	2	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	—	3	19	—	2	14	6	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	8	—	12	5	—	5	28	30	20
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	65	—	56	52	—	34	82	124	59
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	195	—	135	141	—	124	206	292	85
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	390	—	287	544	—	538	402	242	134
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	161	—	72	159	—	340	182	37	66
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	42	—	30	75	—	136	87	12	46
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	9	—	9	23	—	71	63	2	33
\$300,000 or more.....	3	—	—	11	—	148	97	6	52
Median (dollars).....	118 200	—	113 100	125 400	—	149 600	128 300	94 800	128 900
Mean (dollars).....	127 800	—	121 500	136 100	—	185 400	161 200	102 900	164 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	173	—	259	276	—	345	395	107	250
Median contract rent (dollars).....	452	—	436	543	—	542	457	424	424
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	458	—	445	569	—	602	475	428	461
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	725	—	—	—	—	425	675	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	159	—	238	247	—	296	351	87	203
No cash rent.....	13	—	21	29	—	47	43	20	47

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chittenden County (pt.)	
	Burlington, VT MSA	Total Burlington city
Occupied housing units -----	47 465	14 314
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units-----	30 599	5 849
Percent of occupied housing units-----	64.5	40.9
Renter-occupied housing units-----	16 866	8 465
Percent of occupied housing units-----	35.5	59.1
ROOMS		
1 room-----	522	319
2 rooms-----	1 659	1 621
3 rooms-----	4 176	4 057
4 rooms-----	8 812	8 507
5 rooms-----	9 734	9 126
6 rooms-----	7 870	7 373
7 rooms-----	5 920	5 603
8 or more rooms-----	8 772	8 330
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.2	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached-----	25 751	4 977
1, attached-----	2 983	2 966
2-----	4 655	4 538
3 or 4-----	4 479	4 433
5 to 9-----	3 579	3 573
10 to 19-----	1 376	1 374
20 to 49-----	705	685
50 or more-----	835	835
Mobile home or trailer-----	2 543	2 270
Other-----	559	548
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person-----	10 912	10 574
2 persons-----	16 080	15 335
3 persons-----	8 901	8 314
4 persons-----	7 773	7 284
5 persons-----	2 744	2 573
6 or more persons-----	1 135	1 051
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.30	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.49	2.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.94	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less-----	46 829	44 535
1.01 to 1.50-----	496	459
1.51 or more-----	140	137
Mean-----	.45	.45
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	21 895	4 447
Less than \$20,000-----	24	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	96	21
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	466	141
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	1 774	448
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	4 648	1 034
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	9 177	1 711
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	3 145	538
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	1 066	236
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	344	131
\$300,000 or more-----	715	174
Median (dollars)-----	117 300	113 600
Mean (dollars)-----	135 500	134 700
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16 549	8 440
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	456	433
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	483	474
With meals included in rent-----	26	14
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	514	506
No meals included in rent-----	15 948	8 277
No cash rent-----	575	149

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)
Occupied housing units	279	274
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	89	85
Percent of occupied housing units	31.9	31.0
Renter-occupied housing units	190	189
Percent of occupied housing units	68.1	69.0
ROOMS		
1 room	12	11
2 rooms	24	24
3 rooms	45	45
4 rooms	64	63
5 rooms	51	51
6 rooms	27	26
7 rooms	19	18
8 or more rooms	37	36
Median, occupied housing units	4.4	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached	73	69
1 attached	30	30
2	43	42
3 or 4	46	46
5 to 9	45	45
10 to 19	20	20
20 to 49	10	10
50 or more	3	3
Mobile home or trailer	4	4
Other	5	5
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	87	85
2 persons	78	76
3 persons	38	38
4 persons	44	44
5 persons	20	20
6 or more persons	12	11
Median, occupied housing units	2.17	2.18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.48	2.55
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.01	2.02
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	259	255
1.01 to 1.50	18	17
1.51 or more	2	2
Mean	.56	.56
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	58	55
Less than \$20,000	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999	13	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999	24	24
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1
\$300,000 or more	1	1
Median (dollars)	113,200	111,200
Mean (dollars)	132,400	127,100
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	190	189
Median contract rent (dollars)	478	477
Mean contract rent (dollars)	497	496
With meals included in rent	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—
No meals included in rent	189	188
No cash rent	1	1

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Occupied housing units	395	391	151
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	176	172	28
Percent of occupied housing units	44.6	44.0	18.5
Renter-occupied housing units	219	219	123
Percent of occupied housing units	55.4	56.0	81.5
ROOMS			
1 room	13	13	10
2 rooms	32	32	23
3 rooms	51	51	27
4 rooms	87	86	31
5 rooms	74	73	30
6 rooms	40	40	15
7 rooms	31	31	4
8 or more rooms	67	65	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.7	4.7	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.6	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.8	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1 detached	152	148	32
1 attached	33	33	5
2	34	34	19
3 or 4	54	54	36
5 to 9	67	67	39
10 to 19	35	35	12
20 to 49	6	6	3
50 or more	6	6	2
Mobile home or trailer	4	4	1
Other	4	4	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	79	79	39
2 persons	115	112	43
3 persons	80	80	30
4 persons	81	81	22
5 persons	31	31	14
6 or more persons	9	8	3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.54	2.56	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.02	3.05	2.79
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.26	2.26	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	364	360	132
1.01 to 1.50	21	21	11
1.51 or more	10	10	8
Mean	66	66	75
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	140	137	20
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	-	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	-	-	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4	4	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	25	23	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	58	58	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	26	26	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	12	12	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	9	9	-
\$300,000 or more	6	5	2
Median (dollars)	130,700	131,300	112,500
Mean (dollars)	154,000	153,500	149,000
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	219	219	123
Median contract rent (dollars)	516	516	473
Mean contract rent (dollars)	534	534	531
With meals included in rent	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	-	-
No meals included in rent	217	217	123
No cash rent	2	2	-

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Occupied housing units	367	362	138
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units.....	180	177	35
Percent of occupied housing units.....	49.0	48.9	25.4
Renter-occupied housing units.....	187	185	103
Percent of occupied housing units.....	51.0	51.1	74.6
ROOMS			
1 room.....	7	7	4
2 rooms.....	23	23	14
3 rooms.....	47	47	28
4 rooms.....	80	78	31
5 rooms.....	69	69	26
6 rooms.....	44	43	16
7 rooms.....	39	38	5
8 or more rooms.....	58	57	14
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.9	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.4	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	3.9	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached.....	142	138	29
1, attached.....	32	32	5
2.....	50	49	29
3 or 4.....	46	46	27
5 to 9.....	40	40	23
10 to 19.....	22	22	11
20 to 49.....	12	12	8
50 or more.....	8	8	2
Mobile home or trailer.....	10	10	1
Other.....	5	5	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person.....	84	82	42
2 persons.....	125	124	50
3 persons.....	67	66	21
4 persons.....	58	57	13
5 persons.....	19	19	5
6 or more persons.....	14	14	7
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.30	2.04
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.55	2.57	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.06	2.06	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less.....	356	351	132
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	9	5
1.51 or more.....	2	2	1
Mean.....	.52	.52	.57
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	120	118	21
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	1	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	5	5	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	29	29	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	54	53	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	24	23	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	3	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	2	—
Median (dollars).....	124,000	124,000	112,500
Mean (dollars).....	133,300	133,200	129,600
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	186	184	103
Median contract rent (dollars).....	484	486	466
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	509	511	503
With meals included in rent.....	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	463	463	463
No meals included in rent.....	180	178	100
No cash rent.....	5	5	2

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chittenden County (pt 1)	
	Burlington, VT MSA	Total Burlington city
Occupied housing units	47 167	44 838 14 216
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	30 445	28 527 5 820
Percent of occupied housing units	64.3	40.9
Renter-occupied housing units	16 722	16 311 8 396
Percent of occupied housing units	35.5	39.1
ROOMS		
1 room	518	510 318
2 rooms	1 640	1 602 974
3 rooms	4 143	4 024 2 180
4 rooms	8 743	8 440 2 989
5 rooms	9 679	9 071 2 816
6 rooms	7 830	7 334 1 986
7 rooms	5 889	5 573 1 274
8 or more rooms	8 725	8 284 1 679
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	25 631	23 793 4 953
1, attached	2 954	2 927 494
2	4 620	4 504 2 323
3 or 4	4 416	4 394 2 316
5 to 9	3 550	3 546 2 037
10 to 19	1 356	1 357 837
20 to 49	894	876 371
50 or more	827	827 119
Mobile home or trailer	2 534	2 261 122
Other	554	543 170
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	10 845	10 509 4 573
2 persons	15 974	15 230 4 852
3 persons	8 752	8 266 2 324
4 persons	7 723	7 235 1 545
5 persons	2 748	2 557 617
6 or more persons	1 125	1 041 305
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.02
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.94	1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	46 538	44 249 13 984
1.01 to 1.50	490	453 169
1.51 or more	139	136 83
Mean	.45	.45
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 793	20 554 4 428
Less than \$20 000	24	22 13
\$20 000 to \$39 999	96	88 21
\$40 000 to \$59 999	465	415 141
\$60 000 to \$79 999	1 769	1 586 446
\$80 000 to \$99 999	4 822	4 449 1 030
\$100 000 to \$149 999	9 153	8 779 1 701
\$150 000 to \$199 999	3 125	3 024 536
\$200 000 to \$249 999	1 083	1 026 236
\$250 000 to \$299 999	543	509 131
\$300 000 or more	713	656 173
Median (dollars)	117 300	118 100
Mean (dollars)	135 500	136 000
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 406	16 055 8 371
Median contract rent (dollars)	455	436 433
With meals included in rent	483	483 473
Median contract rent (dollars)	25	25 13
No meals included in rent	516	516 510
Median contract rent (dollars)	15 809	15 525 8 210
No cash rent	572	505 148

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)		Franklin County (pt.)	Grand Isle County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chittenden County		Burlington city, Chittenden County							
		Chittenden County (pt.)				Tract 27	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5			
		Total	South Burlington city												
ANCESTRY															
All persons	131 441	124 642	39 127	12 809	3 046	3 753	3 046	8 475	5 708	4 502	5 634	3 367	3 104	4 027	
Ancestry specified	121 291	115 040	35 366	11 984	2 901	3 350	2 901	8 119	5 290	4 081	5 147	3 047	2 812	3 403	
Single ancestry	67 193	63 850	19 727	6 316	1 558	1 785	1 558	4 449	2 559	2 334	2 917	1 997	1 542	1 853	
Multiple ancestry	54 098	51 190	15 641	5 668	1 343	1 565	1 343	3 670	2 731	1 747	2 230	1 050	1 270	1 550	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	10 150	9 602	3 759	825	145	403	145	356	418	421	487	320	292	624	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported	262 882	249 284	78 254	25 618	6 092	7 506	6 092	16 950	11 416	9 004	11 268	6 734	6 208	8 054	
Arab	837	784	285	150	8	45	8	35	78	28	93	16	5	64	
Austrian	608	597	14	45	3	—	3	—	—	5	25	—	17	—	
Belgian	173	173	37	28	—	—	—	—	21	22	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	1 093	1 056	321	40	27	10	27	201	20	47	18	31	—	61	
Czech	406	405	50	96	—	—	—	31	18	—	—	—	15	9	
Danish	562	555	180	86	7	—	—	31	35	37	63	—	19	19	
Dutch	2 237	2 103	431	339	61	73	61	153	7	52	34	27	47	48	
English	28 721	26 923	7 527	3 164	870	928	870	2 179	1 608	906	1 097	707	459	708	
French	319	297	64	70	12	10	12	19	70	—	17	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)	33 986	31 313	7 851	2 693	957	1 716	957	2 119	1 059	1 041	1 087	1 084	942	462	
French Canadian	12 890	12 474	4 260	1 125	229	187	229	820	289	843	688	310	374	283	
German	16 943	16 185	5 127	1 979	414	344	414	1 372	994	543	782	251	316	446	
Greek	539	524	122	73	15	43	15	26	13	—	13	5	—	30	
Hungarian	980	937	277	132	—	—	—	38	27	15	8	—	18	41	
Irish	25 781	24 680	8 137	2 538	578	523	578	1 637	1 215	1 052	1 144	535	656	782	
Italian	8 184	7 914	2 607	876	141	129	141	547	421	278	445	48	139	185	
Lithuanian	374	355	93	32	19	7	19	14	45	6	21	3	—	8	
Norwegian	935	910	325	109	60	77	60	60	69	5	49	33	27	43	
Polish	4 066	3 902	1 217	547	87	77	87	393	246	86	188	28	66	161	
Portuguese	599	593	212	16	6	—	6	23	—	24	79	5	9	35	
Romanian	134	134	54	29	—	—	—	6	29	—	7	5	12	5	
Russian	1 851	1 837	854	218	—	14	—	95	160	21	108	6	70	76	
Scotch-Irish	2 748	2 565	818	293	69	114	69	143	102	80	69	57	26	115	
Scottish	6 454	6 041	1 712	570	238	175	238	542	287	121	301	118	95	207	
Slovak	494	470	200	57	7	—	7	6	12	6	47	11	10	34	
Subsaharan African	117	117	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	7	18	—	
Swedish	2 317	2 220	574	263	46	51	46	149	107	43	117	14	45	98	
Swiss	524	502	199	100	22	—	22	19	14	7	9	8	36	22	
Ukrainian	334	334	122	60	—	—	—	20	51	—	—	—	—	29	
United States or American	4 481	4 419	1 326	429	55	7	55	112	119	160	230	110	110	201	
Welsh	1 361	1 323	560	132	21	17	21	106	76	45	71	54	39	57	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	137	137	88	6	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	18	34	
Yugoslavian	79	79	44	13	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	24	8	
Other ancestries	98 359	93 313	31 044	8 894	2 077	2 969	2 077	5 884	3 805	3 426	4 299	3 180	2 572	3 396	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	44	44	21	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	
Central American	77	77	60	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	22	22	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	
Honduran	30	30	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Nicaraguan	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	235	232	64	9	3	—	3	31	9	12	—	—	—	—	
Argentinian	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	93	90	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	23	23	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	46	46	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Chittenden County—Con.						South Burlington city, Chittenden County			Remainder of Chittenden County		
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23
ANCESTRY												
All persons	4 092	3 924	2 201	4 042	794	3 420	—	7 101	5 708	8 404	6 756	7 994
Ancestry specified	3 632	3 599	2 074	3 712	708	3 155	—	6 674	5 290	7 665	6 725	7 654
Single ancestry	1 964	1 901	1 041	2 008	389	1 781	—	3 737	2 559	4 264	3 348	4 427
Multiple ancestry	1 668	1 698	1 033	1 704	317	1 374	—	2 937	2 731	3 381	2 777	3 227
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	460	325	127	330	88	265	—	407	418	739	631	340
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	8 184	7 848	4 402	8 124	1 588	6 840	—	14 202	11 416	16 808	13 512	15 988
Arab	52	22	14	43	7	7	—	72	78	12	40	51
Austrian	23	18	47	27	7	—	—	38	33	26	36	33
Belgian	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	21	21	6	—	44
Canadian	35	—	31	34	7	57	—	20	20	56	100	24
Czech	—	18	—	8	—	—	—	78	18	2	52	27
Danish	8	23	—	16	—	7	—	51	35	30	7	33
Dutch	54	50	27	31	3	—	—	181	158	122	74	135
English	792	578	583	970	148	629	—	1 556	1 608	1 577	1 228	1 655
French	—	12	9	18	—	8	—	—	70	13	32	—
French (except Basque)	503	443	328	979	189	843	—	1 634	1 059	3 742	1 567	3 412
German	405	194	316	370	107	370	—	836	289	433	952	660
Greek	518	732	300	532	86	421	—	985	994	796	709	850
Hungarian	22	10	21	13	—	8	—	60	13	21	7	5
Irish	30	76	22	29	—	27	—	105	27	25	27	25
Italian	953	769	517	788	182	759	—	1 323	1 215	1 550	1 719	1 571
Lithuanian	369	457	113	345	39	189	—	455	421	325	527	475
Norwegian	8	16	13	16	—	16	—	7	45	25	5	30
Polish	33	72	4	42	—	69	—	40	7	31	30	31
Portuguese	159	267	66	74	29	93	—	301	246	175	193	193
Romanian	29	8	—	—	11	12	—	16	—	6	61	84
Russian	15	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	29	—	5	31
Scotch-Irish	158	175	39	122	5	74	—	58	160	30	64	56
Scottish	64	123	55	129	20	80	—	191	102	122	113	147
Slovak	173	174	144	229	17	133	—	283	287	237	342	342
Slovenian	16	—	17	26	—	33	—	45	12	33	14	19
Subsaharan African	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	48	121	5	46	—	37	—	156	107	117	135	163
Swiss	8	24	45	24	—	16	—	86	14	13	26	6
Ukrainian	25	36	—	15	—	17	—	9	51	16	7	33
United States or American	78	96	98	36	24	183	—	310	119	591	66	53
Welsh	72	90	48	42	10	32	—	56	79	79	65	46
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	18	—	15	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	5
Yugoslavian	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	22	—
Other ancestries	3 377	2 978	1 449	3 097	670	2 600	—	5 089	3 805	6 546	5 190	5 595
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	21	22	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	5	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	37	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	—
Other South American	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chittenden County—Con.											Franklin County	Grand Isle County
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 202
ANCESTRY													
All persons	3 296	3 334	8 023	8 475	4 302	—	3 729	4 887	—	5 871	7 635	3 753	3 046
Ancestry specified	3 041	3 018	7 691	8 119	4 193	—	3 407	4 478	—	5 555	6 742	3 350	2 901
Single ancestry	1 793	1 888	4 221	4 449	1 985	—	1 848	2 727	—	3 150	3 487	1 785	1 558
Multiple ancestry	1 248	1 130	3 470	3 670	2 208	—	1 559	1 551	—	2 405	3 255	1 565	1 343
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	255	316	332	356	109	—	322	409	—	316	893	403	145
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	6 592	6 668	16 046	16 950	8 604	—	7 458	9 774	—	11 742	15 270	7 506	6 092
Arab	84	30	32	35	6	—	—	7	—	35	17	45	8
Austrian	—	7	61	14	—	—	28	4	—	21	82	8	3
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	5	19	68	201	38	—	5	14	—	31	6	10	27
Czech	5	—	49	31	23	—	5	18	—	37	10	—	—
Danish	10	—	21	31	43	—	—	5	—	51	58	—	7
German	25	15	166	153	104	—	103	80	—	130	226	73	61
Dutch	400	440	1 804	2 179	1 276	—	1 030	1 144	—	1 521	1 978	928	870
English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finnish	—	—	41	19	—	—	7	32	—	6	13	10	12
French (except Basque)	1 170	906	1 959	2 119	983	—	779	1 097	—	902	2 133	1 716	957
French Canadian	783	744	1 248	820	213	—	282	355	—	284	315	187	229
German	238	312	1 080	1 372	783	—	401	490	—	1 018	1 030	344	414
Greek	—	18	46	26	33	—	3	55	—	14	101	—	15
Hungarian	49	6	70	38	19	—	37	53	—	77	103	43	—
Irish	573	634	1 593	1 678	1 046	—	643	660	—	1 098	1 240	523	578
Italian	159	140	388	547	387	—	225	300	—	519	439	129	141
Lithuanian	—	—	14	14	8	—	6	79	—	79	29	—	19
Norwegian	25	6	111	60	46	—	2	15	—	120	19	7	18
Polish	31	104	337	393	142	—	128	115	—	76	253	77	87
Portuguese	16	11	31	23	45	—	7	—	—	81	—	—	6
Romanian	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	29	90	95	105	—	13	6	—	164	113	14	—
Scotch-Irish	43	38	226	143	102	—	78	168	—	102	172	114	69
Scottish	78	137	388	542	362	—	231	317	—	338	497	175	238
Slovak	4	10	24	6	—	—	22	—	—	30	11	17	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	18	71	105	149	163	—	23	53	—	176	210	51	46
Swiss	9	—	21	19	—	—	—	9	—	69	31	—	22
Ukrainian	—	18	—	20	—	—	7	10	—	29	12	—	—
United States or American	99	87	227	112	162	—	283	630	—	260	94	7	55
Welsh	—	45	120	106	—	—	20	27	—	43	80	17	21
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	2 665	2 806	5 427	5 884	2 412	—	2 948	3 986	—	4 121	5 795	2 969	2 077
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	11	—	40	31	—	—	2	12	—	—	21	—	3
Argentinean	—	—	—	19	—	—	2	7	—	—	7	—	—
Chilean	11	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chittenden County (pt.)					Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Chittenden County		Burlington city, Chittenden County		
	Burlington, VT MSA	Burlington city		South Burlington city	Franklin County (pt.)	Grand Isle County (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2
		Total								
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	131 441	124 642	39 127	12 809	3 753	3 046	8 475	5 708	4 502	5 634
Native	126 493	119 800	37 499	12 131	3 712	2 981	8 044	5 409	4 387	5 421
Foreign born	4 948	4 842	1 628	678	41	65	431	299	115	213
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	540	540	252	49	-	-	42	25	9	36
Persons 5 years and over	121 959	115 772	37 067	12 059	3 385	2 802	7 775	5 375	4 180	5 197
In linguistically isolated households	921	921	388	99	-	-	92	39	19	62
Speak a language other than English	8 185	7 995	2 701	1 060	115	75	632	461	236	451
Do not speak English "very well"	1 904	1 878	667	270	24	2	132	136	81	99
Speak Spanish	720	711	328	25	-	9	44	25	29	44
Do not speak English "very well"	132	132	88	6	-	-	-	6	-	15
Linguistically isolated	25	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	678	678	256	202	-	-	85	119	17	13
Do not speak English "very well"	323	323	118	110	-	-	47	88	12	-
Linguistically isolated	168	168	68	48	-	-	45	32	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	39 793	37 900	14 351	3 413	1 200	693	2 502	1 681	1 081	1 182
Preschool school	2 559	2 393	450	272	103	63	258	129	88	126
Public school	1 367	1 253	219	133	64	50	130	51	71	57
Elementary or high school	19 907	18 550	3 929	1 976	854	503	1 735	961	771	810
Public school	18 277	16 964	3 330	1 845	840	473	1 658	882	661	738
College	17 327	16 957	9 972	1 165	243	127	509	591	222	246
Public college	11 831	11 581	7 848	724	184	66	324	414	150	157
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	79 125	74 830	20 932	8 664	2 244	2 051	5 212	3 747	2 870	3 946
Less than 9th grade	4 736	4 422	1 746	258	157	157	144	74	240	225
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 861	5 544	1 947	519	152	165	285	172	238	258
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 658	21 034	5 288	1 981	959	665	1 366	585	927	1 168
Some college, no degree	12 551	11 903	3 249	1 545	295	353	845	727	479	638
Associate degree	7 046	6 598	1 417	972	251	197	640	355	257	280
Bachelor's degree	16 095	15 461	4 286	1 916	293	341	1 116	941	477	767
Graduate or professional degree	10 178	9 868	2 999	1 473	137	173	816	893	252	610
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.6	86.7	82.4	91.0	86.2	84.3	91.8	93.4	83.3	87.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.2	33.8	34.8	39.1	19.2	25.1	37.1	48.9	25.4	34.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	124	123	107	88	85	235	145	108	413	81
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 075	1 072	892	932	1 073	1 229	1 449	1 098	1 272	1 244
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 718	1 704	1 454	1 537	2 162	1 582	1 907	1 445	1 714	1 499
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	121 959	115 772	37 067	12 059	3 385	2 802	7 775	5 375	4 180	5 197
Same house	54 080	50 446	13 309	5 228	2 080	1 554	3 790	1 932	2 439	2 756
Different house in United States	66 108	63 585	22 984	6 604	1 281	1 242	3 844	3 344	1 721	2 400
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 396	12 206	6 548	1 386	85	105	336	768	922	962
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	24 108	22 801	3 445	2 734	660	647	2 025	1 366	338	550
Different MSA/PMSA	16 424	16 016	7 038	1 452	182	226	916	693	238	657
Not in an MSA/PMSA	13 180	12 562	5 953	1 032	354	264	567	517	223	231
Abroad	1 771	1 741	774	227	24	6	141	99	20	41
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	86 873	86 873	39 127	12 809	-	-	5 277	5 708	4 502	5 634
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	46 216	46 216	14 821	8 600	-	-	4 183	4 138	3 646	3 870
Rural population	44 568	37 769	-	-	3 753	3 046	3 198	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	16 257	14 878	-	-	554	825	1 232	-	-	-
On farms	944	732	-	-	53	159	40	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	70 491	66 929	20 291	7 208	1 956	1 606	4 629	2 962	2 434	2 966
Car, truck, or van	60 432	57 209	14 902	6 650	1 787	1 436	4 275	2 732	2 200	2 767
Drove alone	51 624	48 983	12 090	5 868	1 473	1 168	3 846	2 364	1 813	2 274
Carpooled	8 808	8 226	2 812	782	314	268	429	368	387	493
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1 152	1 137	727	26	15	-	28	6	89	42
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	997	982	629	20	15	-	28	-	89	42
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	36	36	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	4 976	4 910	3 509	120	7	59	69	50	55	61
Other means	987	956	516	79	8	23	31	41	15	27
Worked at home	2 944	2 717	637	333	139	88	226	133	75	69
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	16.9	15.5	13.8	23.4	27.0	17.5	14.5	19.0	19.2
Departure time for work:										
5-00 a.m. to 5-59 a.m.	2 752	2 518	583	232	125	109	215	111	112	140
6-00 a.m. to 6-59 a.m.	12 774	11 887	2 434	1 151	456	431	813	452	556	346
7-00 a.m. to 7-59 a.m.	24 207	23 057	5 854	2 748	650	500	1 752	1 126	833	1 164
8-00 a.m. to 8-59 a.m.	12 018	11 666	4 270	1 388	158	194	763	556	367	784
All other times	15 796	15 084	6 513	1 356	428	284	860	584	491	463
Worked in MSA of residence	65 808	62 914	19 104	6 759	1 386	1 508	4 411	2 721	2 349	2 789
Burlington city	25 523	24 851	11 899	2 615	283	389	922	1 123	1 339	1 658
South Burlington city	11 522	11 099	3 133	2 241	203	220	593	809	475	508
Winooski city	2 691	2 626	566	190	34	31	155	88	62	60
Essex town	10 969	10 545	1 260	832	208	216	2 121	359	261	188
Colchester town	4 458	4 284	696	187	72	102	189	73	123	162
Milton town	1 340	1 195	57	60	94	51	47	22	10	11
Williston town	3 566	3 390	744	297	141	35	264	119	99	105
Shelburne town	2 180	2 155	480	236	6	19	38	95	25	103
Charlotte town	566	562	80	14	-	4	13	-	-	-
Area 10	751	751	35	43	-	-	18	21	7	-
Area 11	1 240	1 221	93	23	14	5	51	6	15	20
Area 12	520	520	29	8	-	421	-	-	-	7
Georgia town	482	482	32	13	331	15	-	6	-	-
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 683	4 015	1 187	449	570	98	218	241	85	177
Area 14	377	373	41	38	-	4	27	20	-	-
Area 15	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
Area 16	827	377	103	48	424	26	-	32	15	11
Area 17	244	147	37	7	90	7	11	-	-	-
Montpelier city	439	435	103	30	-	4	30	5	14	-
Remainder of Washington County	717	691	200	88	20	6	91	50	-	35
Addison County	668	665	174	115	-	3	10	34	25	23
Worked elsewhere	1 392	1 327	529	123	36	29	49	100	31	108

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Chittenden County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 33 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 367	3 104	4 027	4 092	3 924	2 201	4 062	794	3 420	—
Native	3 263	2 934	3 850	3 905	3 761	2 050	3 962	760	3 206	—
Foreign born	104	170	177	187	163	151	100	34	214	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	49	18	15	—	18	57	7	37	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 079	2 878	3 935	3 942	3 924	2 107	3 860	775	3 190	—
In linguistically isolated households	13	77	28	15	—	46	65	7	56	—
Speak a language other than English	148	201	220	347	336	153	274	106	229	—
Do not speak English "very well"	25	77	50	68	22	69	74	19	83	—
Speak Spanish	17	6	20	83	84	9	14	—	22	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	12	16	11	9	9	—	16	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	25	44	13	63	56	12	—	13	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	44	6	37	—	12	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	44	6	6	—	12	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	944	795	1 846	2 058	3 545	633	1 294	90	883	—
Preprimary school	38	23	18	14	10	47	44	—	42	—
Public school	28	23	—	5	—	—	9	—	26	—
Elementary or high school	577	378	128	246	37	243	254	29	456	—
Public school	501	326	118	199	37	151	210	22	367	—
College	329	394	1 700	1 798	3 498	343	996	61	385	—
Public college	197	261	1 400	1 273	3 288	213	588	30	291	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 949	1 739	1 852	1 774	353	1 412	2 270	557	2 210	—
Less than 9th grade	339	261	161	71	10	29	155	121	134	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	345	305	83	99	9	97	150	87	276	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	531	445	454	351	56	286	400	147	523	—
Some college, no degree	330	281	292	184	65	193	435	97	255	—
Associate degree	99	74	117	63	8	125	205	15	174	—
Bachelor's degree	184	281	490	484	103	333	559	70	538	—
Graduate or professional degree	121	92	255	522	102	349	366	20	310	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.9	67.5	86.8	90.4	94.6	91.1	86.6	62.7	81.4	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	21.4	40.2	56.7	58.1	48.3	40.7	16.2	38.4	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	648	318	17	46	—	43	56	288	207	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 674	1 104	406	401	—	261	390	436	889	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 581	1 728	892	1 101	1 500	1 423	1 554	1 111	1 326	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 079	2 878	3 935	3 942	3 924	2 107	3 860	775	3 190	—
Same house	1 102	690	843	1 090	529	1 077	1 266	221	1 296	—
Different house in United States	1 907	2 115	2 990	2 673	3 307	982	2 510	547	1 832	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	961	753	498	398	106	316	736	196	700	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	290	443	378	352	251	161	378	62	242	—
Different MSA/PMSA	269	468	1 119	1 019	1 699	262	656	159	492	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	387	451	995	904	1 251	243	740	130	398	—
Abroad	70	73	102	179	88	48	84	7	62	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 367	3 104	4 027	4 092	3 924	2 201	4 062	794	3 420	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	642	435	646	1 373	195	1 370	1 297	68	1 279	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 585	1 541	2 573	2 181	1 362	1 174	2 255	343	1 877	—
Car, truck, or van	1 163	996	1 468	1 357	479	952	1 776	113	1 631	—
Drove alone	780	770	1 148	1 079	393	861	1 423	107	1 442	—
Carpooled	383	226	320	278	86	91	353	6	189	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	126	73	130	75	—	40	71	31	50	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	112	67	122	56	—	24	51	22	44	—
Subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	12	—	9	—	—	6	—
Walked	234	328	782	625	723	163	286	157	95	—
Other means	28	67	118	84	37	—	55	20	65	—
Worked at home	34	77	75	40	123	19	67	22	36	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.21	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.05	1.12	1.03	1.07	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	14.7	15.1	12.2	10.0	13.6	14.3	17.5	13.3	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	34	54	52	59	11	15	39	29	38	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	284	192	145	144	37	160	316	43	211	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	462	419	675	586	93	319	566	67	670	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	275	239	617	373	272	326	467	74	476	—
All other times	496	560	1 009	979	826	335	800	108	446	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 503	1 518	2 408	2 055	1 217	1 108	2 060	320	1 777	—
Burlington city	882	962	1 660	1 351	996	682	1 193	232	944	—
South Burlington city	309	236	337	323	113	155	315	57	405	—
Winooski city	81	39	43	120	—	32	75	—	54	—
Essex town	41	97	119	145	66	45	154	9	135	—
Colchester town	56	37	98	57	10	45	39	—	69	—
Milton town	6	9	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	—
Williston town	82	61	26	5	11	112	144	22	77	—
Shelburne town	30	48	60	40	21	29	57	—	67	—
Charlotte town	—	29	19	—	—	—	27	—	5	—
Area 10	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Area 11	16	—	—	14	—	8	20	—	—	—
Area 12	—	—	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Georgia town	—	—	7	—	—	—	18	—	7	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	82	23	165	126	145	66	195	23	100	—
Area 14	—	7	10	7	—	—	17	—	—	—
Area 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Area 16	29	—	7	—	—	—	10	14	17	—
Area 17	—	—	—	14	—	—	23	—	—	—
Montpelier city	—	—	23	18	—	12	15	9	12	—
Remainder of Washington County	—	9	36	18	14	14	60	—	14	—
Addison County	—	—	30	—	34	18	32	—	12	—
Worked elsewhere	53	7	59	69	97	22	38	—	45	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Burlington city, Chittenden County			Remainder of Chittenden County						
	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	—	7 101	5 708	8 404	6 756	7 994	3 296	3 334	8 023	8 475
Native	—	6 722	5 409	8 220	6 419	7 791	3 193	3 190	7 723	8 044
Foreign born	—	379	299	184	337	203	103	144	300	431
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	24	25	2	24	7	31	57	33	42
Persons 5 years and over	—	6 684	5 375	7 571	6 255	7 430	2 984	3 136	7 459	7 775
In linguistically isolated households	—	60	39	4	40	7	47	69	79	92
Speak a language other than English	—	599	461	316	492	231	475	465	436	632
Do not speak English "very well"	—	134	136	42	95	31	77	141	114	132
Speak Spanish	—	—	25	28	106	7	20	—	29	44
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	83	119	2	53	48	6	11	—	85
Do not speak English "very well"	—	22	88	—	13	14	—	11	—	47
Linguistically isolated	—	16	32	—	—	7	—	—	—	45
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	1 732	1 681	2 214	2 683	2 159	672	739	2 225	2 502
Preprimary school	—	143	129	175	117	143	48	30	169	258
Public school	—	82	51	109	78	88	27	30	136	130
Elementary or high school	—	1 015	961	1 655	779	1 509	477	400	1 424	1 735
Public school	—	963	882	1 600	740	1 434	388	353	1 334	1 658
College	—	574	591	384	1 787	507	147	309	632	509
Public college	—	310	414	292	389	348	86	203	416	324
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	—	4 917	3 747	4 936	3 420	5 055	2 046	2 264	5 233	5 212
Less than 9th grade	—	184	74	353	194	224	265	360	239	144
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	347	172	594	239	216	262	325	312	285
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	1 396	585	2 194	1 153	1 804	782	644	1 664	1 366
Some college, no degree	—	818	727	664	539	805	347	301	951	845
Associate degree	—	617	355	435	343	562	85	171	389	640
Bachelor's degree	—	975	941	473	612	1 000	185	304	1 081	1 116
Graduate or professional degree	—	580	893	223	340	444	120	159	597	816
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	89.2	93.4	80.8	87.3	91.3	74.2	69.7	89.5	91.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	31.6	48.9	14.1	27.8	28.6	14.9	20.5	32.1	37.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	70	108	291	59	110	287	378	37	145
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	836	1 098	1 427	851	1 023	1 296	781	1 046	1 449
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 621	1 445	2 033	1 615	1 820	1 930	1 497	1 941	1 907
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	—	6 684	5 375	7 571	6 255	7 430	2 984	3 136	7 459	7 775
Same house	—	3 296	1 932	3 970	2 221	3 948	1 290	1 483	3 707	3 790
Different house in United States	—	3 260	3 344	3 559	3 847	3 457	1 675	1 636	3 634	3 844
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	618	768	361	451	727	368	387	296	336
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	1 368	1 366	2 242	1 370	1 586	776	585	2 120	2 025
Different MSA/PMSA	—	759	693	445	1 370	651	258	362	805	916
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	515	517	511	656	493	273	302	413	567
Abroad	—	128	99	42	187	25	19	17	118	141
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	7 101	5 708	—	4 504	5 653	3 296	3 334	8 023	5 277
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	4 462	4 138	—	1 990	4 283	1 281	1 528	6 028	4 183
Rural population	—	—	—	8 404	2 252	2 341	—	—	—	3 198
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	4 269	1 202	1 231	—	—	—	1 232
On farms	—	—	—	123	47	45	—	—	—	40
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	—	4 246	2 962	4 236	3 401	4 678	1 623	1 836	4 526	4 629
Car, truck, or van	—	3 918	2 732	3 931	2 932	4 345	1 442	1 446	4 102	4 275
Drove alone	—	3 504	2 364	3 322	2 469	3 962	1 090	1 251	3 533	3 846
Carpooled	—	414	368	609	463	383	352	195	569	429
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	20	6	3	53	16	46	71	73	28
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	20	—	3	53	—	46	45	73	28
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	70	50	73	273	44	54	187	177	69
Other means	—	38	41	37	24	66	22	61	15	31
Worked at home	—	200	133	192	119	207	59	71	159	226
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.15	1.08	1.08	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	13.4	14.5	23.2	15.1	18.4	15.5	15.9	16.2	17.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	121	111	294	153	203	90	96	111	215
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	699	452	1 286	718	992	390	287	910	813
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	1 622	1 126	1 335	1 092	1 759	521	618	1 730	1 752
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	832	556	409	468	595	223	343	832	763
All other times	—	772	584	720	851	922	340	421	784	860
Worked in MSA of residence	—	4 038	2 721	4 010	3 283	4 424	1 578	1 745	4 203	4 411
Burlington city	—	1 492	1 123	1 026	927	1 501	571	689	904	922
South Burlington city	—	1 432	809	536	470	737	262	335	559	593
Winooski city	—	102	88	148	214	176	280	337	173	155
Essex town	—	473	359	731	653	612	204	199	1 834	2 121
Colchester town	—	114	73	369	776	966	131	117	299	189
Milton town	—	38	22	894	23	45	—	18	28	47
Williston town	—	178	119	175	144	239	60	12	277	264
Shelburne town	—	141	95	48	40	67	56	33	27	38
Charlotte town	—	14	—	—	5	10	7	—	9	13
Area 10	—	22	21	2	5	5	7	—	34	18
Area 11	—	17	6	8	26	51	—	5	44	51
Area 12	—	8	—	15	—	8	—	—	15	—
Georgia town	—	7	6	58	—	7	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	208	241	226	118	254	45	91	323	218
Area 14	—	18	20	14	35	19	—	—	67	27
Area 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Area 16	—	16	32	63	31	70	—	19	—	—
Area 17	—	7	—	31	12	—	18	—	16	11
Montpelier city	—	25	5	14	—	46	8	13	52	30
Remainder of Washington County	—	38	50	7	25	22	7	7	75	91
Addison County	—	81	34	18	15	40	—	23	—	10
Worked elsewhere	—	23	100	79	—	57	12	29	113	49

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chittenden County—Con.							Franklin County	Grand Isle County
	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 202
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 302	—	3 729	4 887	—	5 871	7 635	3 753	3 046
Native	4 227	—	3 648	4 710	—	5 625	7 380	3 712	2 981
Foreign born	75	—	81	177	—	246	255	41	65
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	—	—	—	19	17	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 913	—	3 354	4 483	—	5 424	6 862	3 385	2 802
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	—	—	—	32	57	—	—
Speak a language other than English	122	—	170	324	—	249	322	115	75
Do not speak English "very well"	15	—	23	100	—	78	93	24	2
Speak Spanish	21	—	13	55	—	7	28	—	9
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	11	—	7	10	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 229	—	956	1 293	—	1 515	1 949	1 200	693
Preprimary school	143	—	100	114	—	160	214	103	63
Public school	82	—	30	43	—	46	102	64	50
Elementary or high school	848	—	622	859	—	1 007	1 330	854	503
Public school	812	—	567	785	—	883	1 235	840	473
College	238	—	234	320	—	348	405	243	127
Public college	118	—	171	200	—	197	265	184	66
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 689	—	2 371	3 249	—	3 929	4 830	2 244	2 051
Less than 9th grade	104	—	113	120	—	90	212	157	157
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	150	—	129	114	—	169	283	152	165
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	621	—	666	837	—	749	1 285	959	665
Some college, no degree	379	—	430	521	—	587	740	295	353
Associate degree	294	—	199	370	—	366	355	251	197
Bachelor's degree	701	—	602	825	—	1 123	1 237	293	341
Graduate or professional degree	440	—	232	462	—	845	718	137	173
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.6	—	89.8	92.8	—	93.4	89.8	86.2	84.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	42.4	—	35.2	39.6	—	50.1	40.5	19.2	25.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	107	—	244	156	—	39	244	85	235
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 291	—	1 407	1 148	—	991	1 221	1 073	1 229
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 146	—	1 622	1 733	—	1 774	1 605	2 162	1 582
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 913	—	3 354	4 483	—	5 424	6 862	3 385	2 802
Same house	2 113	—	1 624	2 156	—	2 429	3 178	2 080	1 554
Different house in United States	1 782	—	1 710	2 263	—	2 955	3 635	1 281	1 242
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	64	—	197	272	—	363	450	85	105
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	732	—	843	1 008	—	1 323	2 012	660	647
Different MSA/PMSA	546	—	339	513	—	774	547	182	226
Not in on MSA/PMSA	440	—	331	470	—	495	626	354	264
Abroad	18	—	20	64	—	40	49	24	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	—	1 158	—	3 692	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	688	—	2 814	—	—	—
Rural population	4 302	—	3 729	3 729	—	2 179	7 635	3 753	3 046
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 481	—	1 156	1 667	—	765	1 875	554	825
On farms	73	—	141	—	—	49	214	53	159
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 323	—	2 161	2 777	—	3 102	4 138	1 956	1 606
Car, truck, or van	2 122	—	1 974	2 629	—	2 763	3 696	1 787	1 436
Drove alone	1 752	—	1 716	2 384	—	2 357	3 343	1 473	1 168
Carpooled	370	—	258	245	—	406	353	314	268
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	6	—	55	33	15	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	6	—	46	33	15	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Walked	55	—	82	19	—	103	145	7	59
Other means	23	—	—	—	—	28	54	8	23
Worked at home	123	—	105	123	—	153	210	139	88
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	—	1.07	1.06	—	1.08	1.05	1.10	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.0	—	19.7	14.7	—	18.1	21.3	23.4	27.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	66	—	146	87	—	63	179	125	109
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	569	—	495	560	—	502	780	456	431
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	957	—	767	1 020	—	1 282	1 622	650	500
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	263	—	274	520	—	647	671	158	194
All other times	345	—	374	467	—	455	676	428	284
Worked in MSA of residence	2 153	—	1 913	2 653	—	2 900	3 778	1 386	1 508
Burlington city	445	—	474	727	—	1 014	1 137	283	389
South Burlington city	285	—	296	456	—	523	673	203	220
Winooski city	81	—	66	58	—	63	119	34	31
Essex town	609	—	366	500	—	280	344	208	216
Colchester town	114	—	70	144	—	111	115	72	102
Milton town	—	—	—	7	—	—	16	94	51
Williston town	138	—	121	631	—	150	138	141	35
Shelburne town	49	—	35	41	—	677	328	6	19
Charlotte town	—	—	13	6	—	35	370	—	4
Area 10	18	—	27	31	—	24	502	—	5
Area 11	407	—	437	37	—	12	27	14	421
Area 12	—	—	8	5	—	11	9	—	15
Georgia town	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	331	98
Worked outside MSA of residence	170	—	248	124	—	202	360	570	4
Area 14	57	—	60	7	—	8	—	—	19
Area 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	424	26
Area 16	6	—	1	—	—	27	7	90	7
Area 17	6	—	2	—	—	—	39	—	4
Montpelier city	20	—	44	30	—	6	—	20	6
Remainder of Washington County	23	—	34	36	—	29	47	—	3
Addison County	—	—	34	11	—	62	163	—	—
Worked elsewhere	58	—	73	40	—	70	95	36	29

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chittenden County		Burlington city, Chittenden County			
		Total	Burlington city	South Burlington city	Franklin County (pt.)	Grand Isle County (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	103 826	98 880	33 611	10 385	2 618	2 328	6 185	4 567	3 479	4 451	
In labor force	75 728	71 901	22 338	7 493	2 105	1 722	4 922	3 087	2 555	3 111	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.9	72.7	66.5	72.2	80.4	74.0	79.6	67.6	73.4	69.9	
Civilian labor force	75 365	71 567	22 271	7 460	2 080	1 718	4 894	3 087	2 555	3 092	
Employed	71 986	68 347	20 862	7 276	2 000	1 639	4 684	2 998	2 487	2 995	
Unemployed	3 379	3 220	1 409	184	80	79	210	89	68	97	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	4.5	6.3	2.5	3.8	4.6	4.3	2.9	2.7	3.1	
Not in labor force	28 098	26 979	11 273	2 892	513	606	1 263	1 480	924	1 340	
Institutionalized persons	1 146	1 146	515	256	-	-	-	232	31	289	
Enrolled in school	8 208	8 098	4 888	524	66	44	262	377	117	129	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	8 449	8 025	3 095	1 098	183	241	271	435	440	465	
Females 16 years and over	54 358	51 884	18 260	5 482	1 314	1 160	3 070	2 306	1 829	2 429	
In labor force	35 866	34 115	11 113	3 558	975	776	2 214	1 409	1 256	1 506	
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.0	65.8	60.9	64.9	74.2	66.9	72.1	61.1	68.7	62.0	
Civilian labor force	35 794	34 045	11 085	3 558	975	774	2 214	1 409	1 256	1 506	
Employed	34 336	32 641	10 505	3 501	956	739	2 127	1 385	1 234	1 491	
Unemployed	1 458	1 404	580	57	19	35	87	24	22	15	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.1	5.2	1.6	1.9	4.5	3.9	1.7	1.8	1.0	
With own children under 6 years	7 962	7 481	1 745	649	266	215	652	245	253	369	
In labor force	5 228	4 920	1 115	408	169	139	447	142	203	246	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 303	7 792	1 578	895	347	164	737	481	304	357	
In labor force	6 876	6 441	1 197	752	292	143	653	410	257	275	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11 200	10 488	2 348	886	416	296	874	393	421	505	
All parents present in household in labor force	7 106	6 683	1 484	544	251	172	593	228	311	311	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	18 932	17 646	3 624	1 902	822	464	1 676	914	755	707	
All parents present in household in labor force	14 543	13 576	2 496	1 473	592	375	1 407	707	592	440	
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 773	9 420	4 630	662	224	129	497	328	293	232	
Not enrolled in school	1 314	1 242	490	64	45	27	70	32	99	33	
Unemployed or not in labor force	371	354	158	37	11	6	7	22	20	-	
Not high school graduate	502	486	247	34	7	9	5	18	49	-	
Employed	280	268	136	9	7	5	5	-	29	-	
Unemployed	105	101	39	5	-	4	-	5	-	-	
Not in labor force	117	117	72	20	-	-	-	13	20	-	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	71 986	68 347	20 862	7 276	2 000	1 639	4 684	2 998	2 487	2 995	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10 701	10 288	2 610	1 330	180	233	786	694	311	478	
Professional specialty occupations	13 395	12 905	3 921	1 591	252	238	1 073	775	349	667	
Technicians and related support occupations	3 955	3 783	1 022	397	103	69	306	147	116	143	
Sales occupations	9 189	8 799	2 927	1 048	222	168	612	413	392	428	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 999	10 521	3 337	1 143	254	224	678	439	447	499	
Private household occupations	270	257	100	21	6	7	12	-	13	17	
Protective service occupations	861	822	279	123	32	7	65	42	25	42	
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 887	7 492	3 187	544	232	163	333	132	269	294	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 175	993	211	46	76	106	53	31	22	23	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 784	6 195	1 630	505	349	240	388	132	245	252	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 373	3 119	834	268	177	77	164	92	176	53	
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 678	1 520	316	112	88	70	113	49	53	31	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 719	1 653	488	148	29	37	101	52	69	68	
Construction	4 162	3 833	914	258	176	153	206	82	122	182	
Manufacturing	9 302	8 776	2 177	858	315	211	694	372	381	274	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 804	3 572	834	383	103	129	216	140	175	165	
Wholesale and retail trade	19 108	18 167	5 679	1 965	586	355	1 422	769	602	639	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4 560	4 449	1 316	592	47	64	367	262	217	331	
Business and repair services	2 781	2 667	990	220	45	69	124	106	105	134	
Professional and related services	20 699	19 757	6 860	2 210	532	410	1 148	996	645	1 028	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	71 986	68 347	20 862	7 276	2 000	1 639	4 684	2 998	2 487	2 995	
Private wage and salary workers	58 040	55 212	17 072	5 676	1 562	1 266	3 715	2 262	1 971	2 350	
Government workers	8 995	8 535	2 333	991	258	202	693	443	295	353	
Local government workers	4 545	4 243	1 100	470	175	127	397	193	163	213	
Self-employed workers	4 791	4 462	1 396	609	171	158	276	293	190	280	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	85 192	81 133	27 085	8 356	2 161	1 898	5 268	3 631	2 718	3 380	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	64 400	61 043	18 781	6 449	1 809	1 548	4 076	2 749	2 057	2 597	
50 to 52 weeks	46 257	43 652	10 771	5 110	1 451	1 154	3 357	2 168	1 523	1 873	
40 to 49 weeks	6 374	6 055	2 175	639	147	172	264	252	186	356	
27 to 39 weeks	3 532	3 307	1 415	176	132	93	184	84	188	175	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 476	10 175	3 855	884	148	153	625	405	408	411	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	92 281	87 851	29 350	8 815	2 393	2 037	5 798	3 838	2 969	3 557	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 698	1 644	609	177	24	30	79	56	56	93	
With a mobility limitation	958	931	341	78	6	21	79	29	34	11	
In labor force	204	199	94	26	-	5	5	16	8	-	
With a self-care limitation	1 180	1 146	424	144	18	16	41	56	49	82	
With a work disability	5 735	5 458	2 068	421	115	162	281	161	247	209	
In labor force	3 000	2 870	1 020	250	76	139	139	110	83	117	
Prevented from working	2 193	2 082	857	150	47	64	119	45	129	84	
No work disability	86 546	82 393	27 282	8 394	2 278	1 875	5 517	3 677	2 722	3 348	
In labor force	70 888	67 283	20 735	7 032	2 009	1 596	4 672	2 920	2 433	2 860	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10 034	9 549	3 679	1 281	200	287	359	497	479	586	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 895	1 845	788	208	5	45	94	57	120	85	
With a mobility limitation	1 638	1 588	718	156	5	45	94	52	108	72	
With a self-care limitation	908	887	350	118	-	21	30	27	53	37	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers	2 490	2 355	871	262	49	86	116	144	67	132	
Mean family income (dollars)	21 176	21 347	22 434	33 797	9 598	23 074	23 622	35 313	31 021	29 349	
1 worker	7 137	6 760	2 077	783	212	165	367	293	329	379	
Mean family income (dollars)	39 139	39 527	37 903	47 937	34 803	28 803	46 222	59 718	32 240	44 099	
2 or more workers	21 857	20 501	4 206	2 302	747	609	1 835	1 047	767	1 027	
Mean family income (dollars)	57 203	57 474	55 255	63 071	49 385	57 673	60 745	66 428	49 582	58 496	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Chittenden County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 33 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 594	2 586	3 834	3 729	3 889	1 909	3 598	753	2 789	—
In labor force	1 776	1 874	2 908	2 450	1 506	1 250	2 461	428	2 019	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.5	72.5	75.8	65.7	38.7	65.5	68.4	56.8	72.4	—
Civilian labor force	1 776	1 874	2 871	2 439	1 506	1 250	2 461	428	2 019	—
Employed	1 615	1 628	2 641	2 296	1 432	1 205	2 304	355	1 904	—
Unemployed	161	246	230	143	74	45	157	73	115	—
Percent of civilian labor force	9.1	13.1	8.0	5.9	4.9	3.6	6.4	17.1	5.7	—
Not in labor force	818	712	926	1 279	2 383	659	1 137	325	770	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	77	47	32	—	39	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	145	187	509	788	2 189	204	456	14	150	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	245	244	242	274	95	270	344	205	271	—
Females 16 years and over	1 376	1 348	2 028	2 127	2 183	1 027	2 035	431	1 447	—
In labor force	814	844	1 505	1 317	908	540	1 303	189	931	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.2	62.6	74.2	61.9	41.6	52.6	64.0	43.9	64.3	—
Civilian labor force	814	844	1 477	1 317	908	540	1 303	189	931	—
Employed	766	741	1 376	1 280	846	533	1 189	168	881	—
Unemployed	48	103	101	37	62	7	114	21	50	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	12.2	6.8	2.8	6.8	1.3	8.7	11.1	5.4	—
With own children under 6 years	273	208	65	93	6	74	195	14	195	—
In labor force	143	89	55	71	6	39	138	6	119	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	183	128	55	109	29	101	112	14	186	—
In labor force	132	78	49	79	18	72	105	6	126	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	306	236	85	163	10	105	212	12	293	—
All parents present in household in labor force	164	111	72	116	10	63	141	5	180	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	539	316	106	230	37	247	233	29	425	—
All parents present in household in labor force	379	155	97	167	25	171	179	7	284	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	207	168	211	438	2 331	188	372	35	155	—
Not enrolled in school	66	63	50	32	12	18	74	18	25	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	26	21	—	12	6	30	—	8	—
Not high school graduate	66	36	—	17	—	5	46	9	19	—
Employed	31	10	—	17	—	5	24	9	11	—
Unemployed	10	17	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Not in labor force	25	9	—	—	—	—	10	—	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 615	1 628	2 641	2 296	1 432	1 205	2 304	355	1 904	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	173	179	329	199	111	294	279	36	221	—
Professional specialty occupations	161	189	427	601	239	279	503	54	452	—
Technicians and related support occupations	43	51	143	139	78	54	131	6	118	—
Sales occupations	215	154	263	353	204	263	309	35	311	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	245	218	474	328	390	109	305	37	285	—
Private household occupations	7	4	9	12	—	—	5	—	11	—
Protective service occupations	8	40	9	34	—	—	48	—	5	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	384	372	519	406	158	78	405	112	190	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	35	9	24	32	33	11	11	—	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	169	229	245	58	42	48	153	12	177	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	107	99	101	62	56	24	76	35	54	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	24	50	28	9	4	43	20	14	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28	69	48	44	55	8	36	8	55	—
Construction	97	128	86	38	—	57	113	—	91	—
Manufacturing	209	189	337	157	87	71	230	36	206	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	70	36	41	59	11	23	87	43	124	—
Wholesale and retail trade	551	467	816	680	320	315	676	108	505	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	87	67	32	106	28	173	104	29	142	—
Business and repair services	93	91	145	55	65	36	101	24	141	—
Professional and related services	334	462	882	951	767	393	736	80	582	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 615	1 628	2 641	2 296	1 432	1 205	2 304	355	1 904	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 392	1 337	2 218	1 919	1 103	926	1 867	298	1 691	—
Government workers	127	113	288	284	314	158	262	16	123	—
Local government workers	65	53	115	92	92	82	125	16	84	—
Self-employed workers	96	178	135	87	15	114	175	41	85	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 906	2 017	3 283	3 073	3 607	1 509	2 978	448	2 166	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 471	1 474	1 997	2 016	2 047	1 018	2 137	311	1 656	—
50 to 52 weeks	893	762	1 192	940	189	700	1 251	204	1 244	—
40 to 49 weeks	205	267	182	313	84	88	237	64	193	—
27 to 39 weeks	118	158	112	167	167	66	187	8	69	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	170	272	731	527	457	248	328	77	226	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 349	2 281	3 419	3 287	3 753	1 566	3 145	540	2 484	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	99	93	63	20	18	20	58	29	60	—
With a mobility limitation	81	70	37	10	9	—	19	22	48	—
In labor force	42	5	12	—	9	—	6	—	12	—
With a self-care limitation	41	48	53	10	9	20	51	14	47	—
With a work disability	298	309	255	146	60	73	150	116	205	—
In labor force	123	149	180	80	27	46	85	46	84	—
Prevented from working	135	147	53	66	22	14	44	61	102	—
No work disability	2 051	1 972	3 164	3 141	3 693	1 493	2 995	424	2 279	—
In labor force	1 653	1 664	2 632	2 280	1 479	1 142	2 317	374	1 901	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	245	305	301	384	104	343	414	213	305	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	70	101	29	90	41	33	90	65	64	—
With a mobility limitation	70	96	22	83	32	28	84	65	58	—
With a self-care limitation	22	21	22	54	18	16	63	20	24	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	142	104	28	83	—	75	52	34	154	—
Mean family income (dollars)	8 888	8 615	46 942	27 193	—	51 749	22 854	13 560	15 113	—
1 worker	372	195	125	116	—	29	201	15	205	—
Mean family income (dollars)	29 903	20 995	16 997	39 861	30 103	134 753	22 953	15 375	42 744	—
2 or more workers	307	262	236	283	59	345	395	56	469	—
Mean family income (dollars)	33 413	27 477	31 941	64 764	64 504	98 742	57 996	34 676	60 238	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Burlington city, Chittenden County			Remainder of Chittenden County						
	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	—	5 818	4 567	5 927	5 502	6 011	2 518	2 836	6 206	6 185
In labor force	—	4 406	3 087	4 551	3 618	4 940	1 765	1 939	4 825	4 922
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	75.7	67.6	76.8	65.8	82.2	70.1	68.4	77.7	79.6
Civilian labor force	—	4 373	3 087	4 537	3 600	4 915	1 758	1 916	4 782	4 894
Employed	—	4 278	2 998	4 342	3 477	4 717	1 639	1 844	4 567	4 684
Unemployed	—	95	89	195	123	198	119	72	215	210
Percent of civilian labor force	—	2.2	2.9	4.3	3.4	4.0	6.8	3.8	4.5	4.3
Not in labor force	—	1 412	1 480	1 376	1 884	1 071	753	897	1 381	1 263
Institutionalized persons	—	24	232	182	—	4	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	147	377	170	1 003	213	97	88	194	262
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	663	435	340	300	362	264	445	577	271
Females 16 years and over	—	3 176	2 306	2 986	2 939	3 002	1 373	1 481	3 269	3 070
In labor force	—	2 149	1 409	2 039	1 833	2 298	846	832	2 275	2 214
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	67.7	61.1	68.3	62.4	76.5	61.6	59.6	69.6	72.1
Civilian labor force	—	2 149	1 409	2 035	1 833	2 298	846	882	2 250	2 214
Employed	—	2 116	1 385	1 929	1 740	2 182	794	840	2 166	2 127
Unemployed	—	33	24	106	93	116	52	42	84	87
Percent of civilian labor force	—	1.5	1.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	6.1	4.8	3.7	3.9
With own children under 6 years	—	404	245	694	352	436	302	162	444	652
In labor force	—	266	142	431	241	306	173	92	306	447
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	414	481	679	338	728	167	116	638	737
In labor force	—	342	410	514	285	641	134	100	534	653
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	493	393	1 002	535	662	376	215	694	874
All parents present in household in labor force	—	316	228	579	379	447	190	112	451	593
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	988	914	1 634	786	1 442	456	330	1 334	1 676
All parents present in household in labor force	—	766	707	1 131	684	1 220	358	200	1 076	1 407
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	334	328	467	770	417	123	150	419	497
Not enrolled in school	—	32	32	114	64	99	36	40	45	70
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	15	22	34	7	16	11	7	18	7
Not high school graduate	—	16	18	36	21	38	4	19	26	5
Employed	—	9	—	11	7	10	—	12	12	5
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	7	13	4	—	—	—	7	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	4 278	2 998	4 342	3 477	4 717	1 639	1 844	4 567	4 684
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	636	694	416	496	823	216	194	732	786
Professional specialty occupations	—	816	775	462	555	734	157	211	986	1 073
Technicians and related support occupations	—	250	147	239	239	268	111	108	213	306
Sales occupations	—	635	413	468	494	545	112	199	600	612
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	704	439	732	608	752	331	348	774	678
Private household occupations	—	21	—	17	27	—	4	16	12	—
Protective service occupations	—	81	42	63	32	41	11	48	52	65
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	412	132	500	310	452	255	378	351	333
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	15	31	103	58	30	18	13	31	53
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	373	132	669	376	532	195	152	393	338
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	176	92	308	135	306	87	122	222	164
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	63	49	213	90	158	76	30	81	113
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	96	52	152	57	76	66	25	120	101
Construction	—	176	82	372	240	326	136	85	283	206
Manufacturing	—	486	372	744	473	704	253	225	578	694
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	243	140	299	143	362	113	113	258	216
Wholesale and retail trade	—	1 196	769	1 133	922	1 296	430	468	1 241	1 422
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	330	262	216	167	362	90	94	340	367
Business and repair services	—	114	106	164	170	179	56	65	140	124
Professional and related services	—	1 214	996	929	1 076	1 133	415	506	1 249	1 148
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	4 278	2 998	4 342	3 477	4 717	1 639	1 844	4 567	4 684
Private wage and salary workers	—	3 414	2 262	3 528	2 954	3 859	1 403	1 548	3 729	3 715
Government workers	—	548	443	508	415	629	163	194	604	693
Local government workers	—	277	193	257	143	363	68	73	264	397
Self-employed workers	—	316	293	301	108	217	73	91	223	276
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	4 725	3 631	4 828	4 693	5 224	1 886	2 016	5 142	5 268
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	3 700	2 749	3 936	3 624	4 288	1 527	1 546	3 990	4 076
50 to 52 weeks	—	2 942	2 168	3 166	2 256	3 533	1 134	1 080	3 144	3 357
40 to 49 weeks	—	387	252	341	265	339	199	132	454	264
27 to 39 weeks	—	92	84	144	226	124	67	192	210	184
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	479	405	549	624	527	166	287	590	625
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	4 977	3 838	5 521	4 984	5 572	2 217	2 287	5 468	5 798
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	121	56	104	82	64	99	97	105	79
With a mobility limitation	—	49	29	54	52	49	62	31	35	79
In labor force	—	10	16	14	12	5	16	5	—	5
With a self-care limitation	—	88	56	70	42	39	55	93	88	41
With a work disability	—	260	161	391	270	340	192	248	301	281
In labor force	—	140	110	196	119	211	85	150	161	139
Prevented from working	—	105	45	167	125	115	87	72	100	119
No work disability	—	4 717	3 677	5 130	4 714	5 232	2 025	2 039	5 167	5 517
In labor force	—	4 112	2 920	4 289	3 463	4 656	1 643	1 705	4 512	4 672
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	784	497	392	318	410	294	526	695	359
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	151	57	68	39	23	83	128	158	94
With a mobility limitation	—	104	52	68	39	23	61	113	123	94
With a self-care limitation	—	91	27	43	6	23	26	55	59	30
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	118	144	126	133	80	162	160	131	116
Mean family income (dollars)	—	31 947	35 313	14 350	13 269	19 410	13 434	15 255	18 357	23 622
1 worker	—	490	293	528	322	400	229	184	492	367
Mean family income (dollars)	—	40 892	59 718	30 049	27 491	34 850	27 427	34 402	36 328	46 222
2 or more workers	—	1 255	1 047	1 584	964	1 635	478	386	1 521	1 835
Mean family income (dollars)	—	60 270	66 428	46 974	53 270	56 554	40 643	49 285	54 427	60 745

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chittenden County—Con.							Franklin County	Grand Isle County
	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 202
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 125	—	2 799	3 772	—	4 438	5 565	2 618	2 328
In labor force	2 496	—	2 360	2 949	—	3 275	4 430	2 105	1 722
Percent of persons 16 years and over	79.9	—	84.3	78.2	—	73.8	79.6	80.4	74.0
Civilian labor force	2 467	—	2 338	2 944	—	3 269	4 416	2 080	1 718
Employed	2 435	—	2 232	2 865	—	3 174	4 233	2 000	1 639
Unemployed	32	—	106	79	—	95	183	80	79
Percent of civilian labor force	1.3	—	4.5	2.7	—	2.9	4.1	3.8	4.6
Not in labor force	629	—	439	823	—	1 163	1 135	513	606
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	103	—	86	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	184	—	31	99	—	186	159	66	44
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	182	—	142	237	—	354	338	183	241
Females 16 years and over	1 578	—	1 389	1 915	—	2 310	2 830	1 314	1 160
In labor force	1 129	—	1 061	1 367	—	1 509	1 991	975	776
Percent of females 16 years and over	71.5	—	76.4	71.4	—	65.3	70.4	74.2	66.9
Civilian labor force	1 116	—	1 040	1 367	—	1 509	1 991	975	774
Employed	1 112	—	1 040	1 335	—	1 455	1 915	956	739
Unemployed	4	—	21	32	—	54	76	19	35
Percent of civilian labor force	.4	—	2.0	2.3	—	3.6	3.8	1.9	4.5
With own children under 6 years	349	—	323	340	—	352	681	266	215
In labor force	233	—	263	247	—	233	425	169	139
With own children 6 to 17 years only	333	—	254	324	—	474	531	347	164
In labor force	295	—	232	285	—	377	442	292	143
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	513	—	419	484	—	532	948	416	296
All parents present in household in labor force	300	—	333	324	—	354	593	251	172
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	826	—	592	723	—	1 043	1 278	822	464
All parents present in household in labor force	608	—	544	611	—	773	995	592	375
Persons 16 to 19 years	246	—	198	281	—	235	325	224	129
Not enrolled in school	22	—	42	54	—	49	53	45	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	—	37	—	5	10	11	6
Not high school graduate	—	—	8	14	—	14	20	7	9
Employed	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	7	5
Unemployed	—	—	—	14	—	9	9	—	4
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 435	—	2 232	2 865	—	3 174	4 233	2 000	1 639
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	449	—	319	588	—	651	678	180	233
Professional specialty occupations	606	—	329	591	—	781	908	252	238
Technicians and related support occupations	121	—	179	165	—	145	207	103	69
Sales occupations	187	—	210	290	—	506	601	222	168
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	327	—	309	470	—	311	401	254	224
Private household occupations	12	—	—	11	—	14	6	6	7
Protective service occupations	17	—	50	13	—	11	14	32	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	185	—	235	229	—	203	330	232	163
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	41	—	95	45	—	56	193	76	106
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	243	—	225	227	—	225	435	349	240
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	147	—	146	79	—	130	171	177	77
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	—	74	70	—	52	90	88	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	55	—	61	87	—	89	128	29	37
Construction	194	—	139	185	—	181	314	176	153
Manufacturing	333	—	327	362	—	396	652	315	211
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	138	—	118	197	—	148	250	103	129
Wholesale and retail trade	655	—	547	700	—	795	914	586	355
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116	—	143	157	—	201	288	47	64
Business and repair services	89	—	93	139	—	151	87	45	69
Professional and related services	669	—	515	827	—	990	1 230	532	410
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 435	—	2 232	2 865	—	3 174	4 233	2 000	1 639
Private wage and salary workers	1 852	—	1 670	2 314	—	2 611	3 281	1 562	1 266
Government workers	416	—	355	414	—	290	530	258	202
Local government workers	263	—	189	181	—	164	311	175	127
Self-employed workers	159	—	199	125	—	273	412	171	158
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 663	—	2 482	3 114	—	3 571	4 805	2 161	1 898
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 084	—	1 906	2 416	—	2 713	3 707	1 809	1 548
50 to 52 weeks	1 649	—	1 501	1 943	—	2 190	2 818	1 451	1 154
40 to 49 weeks	151	—	168	238	—	251	439	147	172
27 to 39 weeks	135	—	100	108	—	88	138	132	93
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	258	—	307	371	—	525	607	148	153
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 843	—	2 586	3 349	—	3 918	5 143	2 393	2 037
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	—	31	39	—	80	64	24	30
With a mobility limitation	10	—	21	18	—	46	55	6	21
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	—	5
With a self-care limitation	9	—	17	33	—	38	53	18	16
With a work disability	141	—	147	171	—	230	257	115	162
In labor force	110	—	69	99	—	118	143	54	76
Prevented from working	11	—	59	55	—	78	87	47	64
No work disability	2 702	—	2 439	3 178	—	3 688	4 886	2 278	1 875
In labor force	2 286	—	2 220	2 772	—	3 095	4 203	2 009	1 596
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	253	—	191	315	—	428	408	200	287
With a mobility or self-care limitation	81	—	24	33	—	44	74	5	45
With a mobility limitation	55	—	21	19	—	44	54	5	45
With a self-care limitation	55	—	5	27	—	29	61	—	21
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	39	—	26	70	—	83	96	49	86
Mean family income (dollars)	20 882	—	17 304	16 634	—	29 311	22 172	9 598	23 074
1 worker	167	—	213	222	—	308	468	212	165
Mean family income (dollars)	65 407	—	29 709	47 426	—	63 525	37 376	34 803	28 803
2 or more workers	986	—	777	1 044	—	1 251	1 532	747	609
Mean family income (dollars)	61 562	—	53 449	54 884	—	76 094	62 037	49 385	57 673

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chittenden County (pt.)						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chittenden County		Burlington city, Chittenden County	
	Burlington, VT MSA	Total	Burlington city	South Burlington city	Franklin County (pt.)	Grand Isle County (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	48 293	45 961	14 758	5 185	1 170	1 162	2 896	2 139	1 646	2 118
Less than \$5,000	1 309	1 278	703	103	10	21	23	26	51	42
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 599	3 468	1 879	201	62	69	106	28	124	70
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 295	3 193	1 639	277	29	73	69	93	129	151
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 366	6 990	3 019	668	173	203	229	275	238	282
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 155	6 763	2 144	763	187	205	338	277	221	286
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 510	9 919	2 557	1 253	327	264	712	476	425	626
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9 597	9 110	1 711	1 101	285	202	920	517	376	370
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 315	3 171	564	498	76	68	345	246	54	142
\$100,000 or more	2 147	2 069	542	321	21	57	154	201	28	149
Median (dollars)	36 691	36 640	25 523	42 358	40 259	35 410	49 176	46 963	37 027	40 557
Mean (dollars)	42 731	42 720	35 026	48 764	42 101	43 771	52 082	54 241	38 185	48 381
Families	31 484	29 616	7 154	3 347	1 008	860	2 318	1 484	1 163	1 538
Median income (dollars)	43 926	44 049	35 943	48 405	44 844	40 318	53 822	53 354	40 938	42 654
Males 15 years and over, with income	48 655	46 215	15 006	4 821	1 285	1 155	3 055	2 156	1 624	2 017
Median income (dollars)	22 228	22 178	14 630	26 483	23 804	22 642	32 446	27 402	22 981	26 467
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.3	57.9	42.5	63.6	69.2	62.3	72.3	61.8	54.9	58.8
Median income (dollars)	30 744	30 887	25 610	34 000	28 141	30 020	38 891	35 742	29 454	29 552
Females 15 years and over, with income	49 481	47 261	16 978	4 973	1 149	1 071	2 723	2 134	1 651	2 142
Median income (dollars)	11 579	11 488	8 635	15 560	14 804	12 455	13 463	16 774	12 321	15 124
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.1	35.7	25.8	41.1	48.9	40.6	42.2	39.2	37.9	32.1
Median income (dollars)	21 027	21 050	19 288	24 423	21 066	20 360	22 333	27 580	19 266	22 589
Per capita income (dollars)	16 037	16 106	13 918	20 125	13 230	16 670	17 853	21 520	14 148	18 823
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	48 293	45 961	14 758	5 185	1 170	1 162	2 896	2 139	1 646	2 118
With earnings	42 114	40 028	12 249	4 528	1 083	1 003	2 667	1 895	1 382	1 846
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 363	42 345	34 150	47 958	42 163	43 273	50 683	51 690	37 863	46 204
With Social Security income	9 084	8 666	3 278	1 071	179	239	398	385	444	484
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 630	7 615	7 448	8 181	7 449	8 300	7 074	9 121	7 226	8 120
With public assistance income	2 555	2 448	1 223	59	47	60	97	24	48	21
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 375	4 410	4 452	4 425	4 044	3 206	4 702	1 658	6 730	1 637
With retirement income	5 520	5 294	1 796	689	85	141	335	270	277	341
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 082	9 075	8 583	11 782	6 120	11 146	9 654	13 067	9 342	10 889
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	50 259	50 505	46 221	57 239	44 384	48 674	56 588	62 084	43 607	52 446
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 863	49 177	43 644	56 848	43 781	44 411	56 026	66 470	43 305	46 590
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 834	51 998	48 694	57 600	45 361	52 261	57 463	57 602	43 905	58 364
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 476	54 927	53 622	58 556	45 468	51 167	59 188	67 908	46 888	56 671
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 282	55 915	54 677	63 044	45 667	48 174	59 317	74 182	47 759	50 918
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 632	53 900	52 787	54 826	45 161	53 482	58 998	61 695	46 060	61 831
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 373	26 541	20 298	53 047	11 067	26 681	22 273	36 851	27 899	20 549
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 109	19 217	15 108	27 785	8 152	21 963	19 720	32 337	22 494	22 011
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 718	40 998	31 228	90 224	22 728	33 084	28 955	43 001	31 863	17 380
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	31 484	29 616	7 154	3 347	1 008	860	2 318	1 484	1 163	1 538
Householder worked in 1989	27 283	25 689	5 732	3 000	855	739	2 132	1 304	995	1 370
With related children under 18 years	17 163	16 107	3 632	1 644	646	410	1 440	767	585	803
With related children under 5 years	7 358	6 890	1 694	544	265	203	586	207	227	354
Married-couple families	25 982	24 284	5 238	2 764	939	759	2 079	1 212	991	1 305
Householder worked in 1989	23 052	21 582	4 391	2 470	816	654	1 944	1 069	849	1 166
With related children under 18 years	13 571	12 632	2 387	1 318	593	346	1 260	620	483	635
With related children under 5 years	6 084	5 648	1 153	508	257	179	545	200	194	322
Female householder, no husband present	4 093	3 982	1 466	435	45	66	170	215	104	190
Householder worked in 1989	2 986	2 910	964	395	22	54	126	184	78	161
With related children under 18 years	2 872	2 796	1 041	266	36	40	131	124	52	142
With related children under 5 years	1 008	984	438	29	8	16	29	-	4	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	27 099	26 418	13 325	2 691	263	418	912	1 043	724	850
Nonfamily householder	16 809	16 345	7 604	1 838	162	302	578	655	483	580
65 years and over	3 867	3 730	1 673	436	67	70	127	108	221	168
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	124 094	117 318	33 952	12 525	3 737	3 039	8 455	5 463	4 462	5 341
Persons under 18 years	30 571	28 551	6 142	2 842	1 247	773	2 577	1 353	1 194	1 286
Related children under 18 years	30 398	28 380	6 101	2 799	1 247	771	2 577	1 318	1 183	1 286
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 031	19 625	4 090	2 055	879	527	1 877	985	861	849
Persons 65 years and over	10 036	9 549	3 679	1 281	200	287	359	497	479	586
Persons 75 years and over	3 983	3 850	1 668	485	36	97	134	184	213	216
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 583	1 515	798	58	38	30	49	27	39	65
Percent below poverty level	5.0	5.1	11.2	1.7	3.8	3.5	2.1	1.8	3.4	4.2
Householder worked in 1989	791	763	402	40	14	14	29	16	21	36
With related children under 18 years	1 326	1 281	689	37	28	17	37	13	39	49
With related children under 5 years	728	705	406	12	8	15	16	-	13	20
Married-couple families	468	442	229	12	10	16	6	5	21	28
Householder worked in 1989	270	264	152	-	-	6	6	-	7	28
With related children under 18 years	267	261	156	-	-	6	-	-	21	20
With related children under 5 years	160	154	103	-	-	6	-	-	7	20
Female householder, no husband present	1 029	990	518	37	28	11	43	13	4	37
Householder worked in 1989	462	443	207	31	14	5	23	7	-	8
With related children under 18 years	1 006	970	504	37	28	8	37	13	4	29
With related children under 5 years	542	528	282	12	8	6	16	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	6 215	6 097	4 302	313	45	73	164	191	146	38
Nonfamily householder	2 827	2 764	1 780	145	14	49	72	42	93	30
65 years and over	921	866	382	65	23	32	39	-	37	20
Persons	10 837	10 503	6 568	453	172	162	286	270	302	215
Percent below poverty level	8.7	9.0	19.3	3.6	4.6	5.3	3.4	4.9	6.8	4.0
Persons under 18 years	2 618	2 493	1 208	82	82	43	59	59	107	79
Related children under 18 years	2 453	2 330	1 167	47	82	41	59	24	96	79
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 565	1 469	681	37	72	24	43	24	56	53
Persons 65 years and over	1 058	972	408	71	40	46	39	6	41	28
Persons 75 years and over	568	517	212	57	31	20	26	6	41	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 940	3 824	2 518	267	74	42	92	199	94	76
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 462	13 988	8 263	648	250	224	418	320	399	302
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	26 640	25 283	13 049	1 368	746	611	757	571	780	1 011

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Chittenden County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 33 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 421	1 506	1 736	1 460	220	896	1 784	481	1 490	—
Less than \$5,000	79	67	68	67	7	36	139	89	58	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	300	378	160	171	14	29	261	172	200	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	191	288	284	140	15	24	207	60	150	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	339	392	568	370	57	133	337	68	235	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	240	176	293	226	38	136	279	16	233	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	164	135	262	205	39	138	270	59	234	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	90	47	40	175	25	173	195	12	208	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	14	45	70	19	80	44	—	88	—
\$100,000 or more	10	9	16	36	6	147	52	5	84	—
Median (dollars)	17 821	15 500	20 337	24 237	27 125	41 908	23 000	8 986	28 387	—
Mean (dollars)	24 527	20 035	25 295	33 053	36 450	71 571	30 507	16 930	40 058	—
Families	821	561	389	482	88	531	648	105	828	—
Median income (dollars)	20 321	18 917	22 868	44 259	45 893	63 715	37 500	16 719	31 875	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 182	1 207	1 704	1 575	1 680	861	1 498	316	1 342	—
Median income (dollars)	13 488	12 395	10 393	11 817	3 362	29 479	15 515	10 284	20 787	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.2	36.5	38.5	33.8	6.5	52.5	46.7	38.6	54.5	—
Median income (dollars)	20 174	20 000	20 475	23 686	11 833	41 574	23 447	18 000	26 417	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 284	1 259	1 922	1 968	2 092	948	1 973	410	1 329	—
Median income (dollars)	8 970	8 107	7 561	8 797	3 212	15 559	9 429	7 833	11 702	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.1	25.6	27.9	20.7	3.8	26.2	28.0	20.0	38.5	—
Median income (dollars)	17 470	12 446	17 285	19 523	17 604	22 297	19 693	16 042	21 300	—
Per capita income (dollars)	10 619	9 814	11 091	13 031	5 225	29 636	13 837	11 370	17 443	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 421	1 506	1 736	1 460	220	896	1 784	481	1 490	—
With earnings	1 158	1 185	1 558	1 263	174	723	1 482	258	1 220	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 673	20 490	23 707	31 573	27 657	68 761	27 900	23 310	40 268	—
With Social Security income	298	344	258	238	77	270	375	194	296	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 745	5 894	7 281	8 911	10 247	9 002	7 621	6 132	7 671	—
With public assistance income	384	253	57	40	—	27	109	115	169	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 312	4 054	3 764	3 788	—	3 507	4 173	3 024	4 486	—
With retirement income	109	183	130	156	59	143	215	30	153	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 534	3 688	7 976	8 610	6 782	16 125	7 166	2 437	7 421	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	27 581	21 727	28 219	52 301	53 167	99 632	44 306	25 081	47 514	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 937	19 500	28 022	49 913	68 683	121 076	37 289	10 981	45 958	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 093	25 594	28 302	54 290	42 921	86 778	50 431	30 461	49 139	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 156	24 973	34 479	56 031	59 060	106 093	53 999	30 610	57 849	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 073	25 768	38 977	57 838	85 315	133 922	55 061	19 559	67 901	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 597	23 709	32 940	54 632	38 639	92 272	53 225	32 386	50 610	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 509	15 793	14 914	33 835	37 453	46 795	23 489	7 122	17 432	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 216	12 901	14 060	18 393	2 156	48 054	11 328	7 122	14 443	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 863	23 808	15 840	52 199	51 988	45 850	42 237	—	33 656	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	821	561	389	482	88	531	648	105	828	—
Householder worked in 1989	544	441	325	350	88	424	528	71	596	—
With related children under 18 years	517	364	125	219	35	205	319	29	431	—
With related children under 5 years	302	209	62	77	—	82	175	14	192	—
Married-couple families	419	290	255	401	64	443	415	65	590	—
Householder worked in 1989	321	270	208	297	64	366	340	—	459	—
With related children under 18 years	205	181	74	175	28	153	189	9	255	—
With related children under 5 years	127	112	47	77	—	45	96	—	133	—
Female householder, no husband present	315	215	98	81	24	56	183	12	180	—
Householder worked in 1989	162	118	81	53	24	30	156	20	89	—
With related children under 18 years	272	163	51	44	7	24	114	20	152	—
With related children under 5 years	150	86	15	—	—	19	71	14	47	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	968	1 523	2 823	2 060	248	517	1 986	555	1 071	—
Nonfamily householder	600	945	1 347	978	132	365	1 136	376	662	—
65 years and over	86	208	173	139	82	98	238	166	94	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 349	3 092	3 800	3 481	459	2 029	3 741	787	3 411	—
Persons under 18 years	857	570	202	393	47	352	469	50	722	—
Related children under 18 years	857	564	191	393	47	352	469	41	718	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	574	350	113	243	47	258	272	29	494	—
Persons 65 years and over	245	305	301	384	104	343	414	213	305	—
Persons 75 years and over	95	150	109	204	86	141	209	110	135	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	229	175	35	11	7	—	64	29	144	—
Percent below poverty level	27.9	31.2	9.0	2.3	8.0	—	9.9	27.6	17.4	—
Householder worked in 1989	99	97	35	—	7	—	54	15	38	—
With related children under 18 years	214	167	14	11	7	—	64	8	116	—
With related children under 5 years	140	108	5	11	—	—	47	8	54	—
Married-couple families	28	69	8	11	—	—	—	21	43	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	69	8	—	—	—	—	15	12	—
With related children under 18 years	21	61	—	11	—	—	—	—	22	—
With related children under 5 years	13	39	—	11	—	—	—	—	13	—
Female householder, no husband present	178	106	20	—	7	—	64	8	94	—
Householder worked in 1989	71	28	20	—	7	—	54	—	19	—
With related children under 18 years	178	106	14	—	7	—	64	8	94	—
With related children under 5 years	112	69	5	—	—	—	47	8	41	—
Unrelated individuals	254	485	1 237	865	37	99	701	218	222	—
Nonfamily householder	134	236	378	272	27	64	306	142	98	—
65 years and over	38	71	17	49	—	4	65	62	19	—
Persons	926	1 022	1 312	911	49	99	837	275	620	—
Percent below poverty level	27.7	33.1	34.5	26.2	10.7	4.9	22.4	34.9	18.2	—
Persons under 18 years	374	291	31	24	5	—	72	16	209	—
Related children under 18 years	374	285	20	24	5	—	72	7	205	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	228	171	13	8	5	—	19	—	128	—
Persons 65 years and over	46	71	17	49	—	4	65	68	19	—
Persons 75 years and over	13	43	9	34	—	4	21	21	6	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	189	312	657	455	12	66	390	98	169	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 165	1 219	1 623	1 174	58	140	1 049	355	779	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 884	1 903	2 178	1 643	164	240	1 500	528	1 218	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Burlington city, Chittenden County			Remainder of Chittenden County						
	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	—	3 046	2 139	2 748	2 144	2 846	1 308	1 515	3 167	2 896
Less than \$5,000	—	77	26	40	59	22	21	79	41	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	173	28	134	120	82	156	239	179	106
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	184	93	145	162	88	114	168	183	69
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	393	275	447	393	306	291	241	461	229
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	486	277	486	348	473	295	249	469	338
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	777	476	775	500	710	246	256	762	712
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	584	517	583	387	788	169	207	815	920
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	252	246	77	115	258	4	29	195	345
\$100,000 or more	—	120	201	61	60	119	12	47	62	154
Median (dollars)	—	38 761	46 963	36 694	34 648	44 719	27 753	26 017	39 871	49 176
Mean (dollars)	—	44 918	54 241	39 216	39 046	47 517	29 680	31 713	41 633	52 082
Families	—	1 863	1 484	2 238	1 419	2 115	869	730	2 144	2 318
Median income (dollars)	—	45 453	53 354	38 391	36 881	47 151	30 038	34 300	46 016	53 822
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	2 665	2 156	2 883	2 525	3 008	1 103	1 326	2 946	3 055
Median income (dollars)	—	25 740	27 402	22 296	18 927	25 932	19 842	20 148	27 549	32 446
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	65.1	61.8	68.9	51.7	69.6	62.0	50.3	64.3	72.3
Median income (dollars)	—	32 281	35 742	26 615	28 389	31 016	24 146	25 372	32 810	38 891
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	2 839	2 134	2 553	2 706	2 738	1 211	1 369	3 015	2 723
Median income (dollars)	—	14 740	16 774	11 979	8 715	16 162	10 225	10 070	13 248	13 463
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	42.5	39.2	46.3	35.1	52.3	37.2	30.2	41.4	42.2
Median income (dollars)	—	22 606	27 580	18 776	19 774	21 313	18 495	18 992	21 502	22 333
Per capita income (dollars)	—	19 003	21 520	12 877	13 195	16 899	11 945	14 698	16 538	17 853
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	—	3 046	2 139	2 748	2 144	2 846	1 308	1 515	3 167	2 896
With earnings	—	2 633	1 895	2 509	1 880	2 627	1 084	1 111	2 794	2 667
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	45 272	51 690	39 739	39 772	46 494	29 489	32 730	41 571	50 683
With Social Security income	—	686	385	440	291	356	214	492	616	398
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	7 654	9 121	7 164	7 186	8 045	8 399	7 659	7 258	7 074
With public assistance income	—	35	24	109	54	54	176	117	148	97
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	6 323	1 658	4 138	3 027	3 617	5 601	4 735	4 074	4 702
With retirement income	—	419	270	237	205	342	129	200	420	335
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	10 954	13 067	7 308	5 943	8 452	6 189	5 189	8 218	9 654
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	—	53 380	62 084	41 144	43 671	51 045	32 088	38 075	48 069	56 588
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	48 428	66 470	39 244	41 376	51 298	28 601	30 824	48 861	56 026
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	57 598	57 602	44 155	46 172	50 718	36 574	42 406	47 263	57 463
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	51 430	67 908	43 729	50 018	54 344	39 013	43 112	50 583	59 188
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	53 240	74 182	42 594	51 996	55 803	40 169	41 443	53 567	59 317
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	50 000	61 695	45 433	48 271	52 564	37 954	43 949	47 622	58 998
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	68 876	36 851	24 152	22 291	28 073	13 661	21 045	28 928	22 273
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	23 603	32 337	20 494	17 687	25 215	11 533	13 009	22 195	19 720
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	140 781	43 001	33 353	34 547	35 613	24 418	28 134	40 200	28 955
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	—	1 863	1 484	2 238	1 419	2 115	869	730	2 144	2 318
Householder worked in 1989	—	1 696	1 304	1 993	1 260	1 918	654	491	1 847	2 132
With related children under 18 years	—	877	767	1 435	754	1 231	489	279	1 107	1 440
With related children under 5 years	—	337	207	624	358	418	246	143	433	586
Married-couple families	—	1 552	1 212	1 907	1 068	1 851	596	515	1 789	2 079
Householder worked in 1989	—	1 401	1 069	1 723	958	1 675	495	381	1 550	1 944
With related children under 18 years	—	698	620	1 193	501	1 038	285	172	891	1 260
With related children under 5 years	—	308	200	532	264	336	156	93	400	545
Female householder, no husband present	—	220	215	232	271	171	224	160	246	170
Householder worked in 1989	—	211	184	183	235	150	123	69	194	126
With related children under 18 years	—	142	124	178	211	136	187	75	179	131
With related children under 5 years	—	29	—	77	78	42	90	44	28	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	1 648	1 043	839	1 059	1 189	712	1 145	1 365	912
Nonfamily householder	—	1 183	655	510	725	731	439	785	1 023	578
65 years and over	—	328	108	121	112	129	97	241	250	127
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	7 062	5 463	8 387	5 264	7 955	3 288	3 317	7 989	8 455
Persons under 18 years	—	1 489	1 353	2 678	1 329	2 142	832	555	2 060	2 577
Related children under 18 years	—	1 481	1 318	2 665	1 329	2 117	832	545	2 035	2 577
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	1 070	985	1 832	828	1 560	524	364	1 489	1 877
Persons 65 years and over	—	784	497	392	318	410	294	526	695	359
Persons 75 years and over	—	301	184	121	78	136	124	213	293	134
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	31	27	100	75	26	137	71	44	49
Percent below poverty level	—	1.7	1.8	4.5	5.3	1.2	15.8	9.7	2.1	2.1
Householder worked in 1989	—	24	16	51	26	19	62	14	20	27
With related children under 18 years	—	24	13	90	51	26	137	71	29	37
With related children under 5 years	—	12	—	45	38	26	80	44	5	16
Married-couple families	—	7	5	50	30	10	13	—	15	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	26	—	10	13	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	42	6	10	13	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	20	6	10	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	24	13	43	45	16	124	57	29	43
Householder worked in 1989	—	24	7	23	26	9	49	14	20	23
With related children under 18 years	—	24	13	43	45	16	124	57	29	37
With related children under 5 years	—	12	—	23	32	16	80	44	5	16
Unrelated individuals	—	122	191	134	104	162	113	294	157	164
Nonfamily householder	—	103	42	61	63	91	75	163	90	72
65 years and over	—	65	—	29	30	30	41	87	55	39
Persons	—	183	270	473	300	286	516	540	272	286
Percent below poverty level	—	2.6	4.9	5.6	5.7	3.6	15.7	16.3	3.4	3.4
Persons under 18 years	—	23	59	186	90	113	252	185	87	59
Related children under 18 years	—	23	24	173	90	88	252	175	62	59
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	13	24	109	48	38	157	129	56	43
Persons 65 years and over	—	65	6	38	57	30	41	87	79	39
Persons 75 years and over	—	51	6	19	4	20	20	79	27	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	68	199	155	134	88	81	147	34	92
Persons below 25 percent of poverty level	—	328	320	757	406	451	682	697	394	418
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	797	571	1 903	985	828	1 125	1 045	894	757

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chittenden County—Con.							Franklin County	Grand Isle County
	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 202
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 415	—	1 336	1 745	—	2 165	2 733	1 170	1 162
Less than \$5,000	23	—	21	34	—	33	76	10	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	48	—	44	38	—	132	110	62	69
\$10,000 to \$14,999	63	—	54	62	—	61	108	29	73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	92	—	200	129	—	183	331	173	203
\$25,000 to \$34,999	149	—	187	267	—	228	367	187	205
\$35,000 to \$49,999	292	—	318	497	—	359	682	327	264
\$50,000 to \$74,999	445	—	357	492	—	566	569	285	202
\$75,000 to \$99,999	211	—	97	143	—	343	292	76	68
\$100,000 or more	92	—	58	83	—	260	198	21	57
Median (dollars)	51 969	—	42 177	45 182	—	52 311	42 369	40 259	35 410
Mean (dollars)	55 916	—	45 176	49 054	—	62 984	49 767	42 101	43 771
Families	1 192	—	1 016	1 336	—	1 642	2 096	1 008	860
Median income (dollars)	56 022	—	44 750	47 731	—	60 118	45 965	44 844	40 318
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 512	—	1 411	1 820	—	2 110	2 689	1 285	1 155
Median income (dollars)	31 645	—	25 982	28 178	—	34 148	26 442	23 804	22 642
Percent year-round full-time workers	74.7	—	66.4	66.2	—	66.8	67.2	69.2	62.3
Median income (dollars)	38 929	—	31 914	35 984	—	42 872	32 191	28 141	30 020
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 422	—	1 280	1 628	—	2 126	2 539	1 149	1 071
Median income (dollars)	12 675	—	15 019	15 945	—	15 673	14 107	14 804	12 455
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.5	—	44.1	45.0	—	36.7	39.5	48.9	40.6
Median income (dollars)	23 239	—	21 727	21 324	—	24 617	23 074	21 066	20 360
Per capita income (dollars)	18 312	—	16 381	17 731	—	23 322	17 928	13 230	16 670
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 415	—	1 336	1 745	—	2 165	2 733	1 170	1 162
With earnings	1 321	—	1 262	1 597	—	1 894	2 505	1 083	1 003
Mean earnings (dollars)	54 713	—	43 382	48 184	—	63 052	47 856	42 163	43 273
With Social Security income	197	—	229	257	—	452	375	179	239
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 540	—	7 249	7 700	—	9 231	6 822	7 449	8 300
With public assistance income	48	—	69	35	—	78	95	47	60
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 995	—	5 044	3 881	—	3 247	5 309	4 044	3 206
With retirement income	118	—	103	222	—	232	266	85	141
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 879	—	7 208	9 185	—	13 934	11 362	6 120	11 146
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	60 769	—	47 547	51 641	—	71 371	54 705	44 384	48 674
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 837	—	48 922	48 201	—	73 859	51 385	43 781	44 411
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 008	—	45 762	55 049	—	68 841	59 718	45 361	52 261
Married-couple families (dollars)	61 708	—	50 149	53 142	—	76 123	58 776	45 468	51 167
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 431	—	53 339	49 775	—	79 834	56 598	45 667	48 174
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 486	—	46 358	56 493	—	72 417	61 874	45 161	53 482
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	48 966	—	27 950	36 411	—	35 570	23 955	11 067	26 681
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 173	—	24 286	31 451	—	35 045	18 930	8 152	21 963
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 979	—	37 449	40 247	—	36 253	35 303	22 728	33 084
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 192	—	1 016	1 336	—	1 642	2 096	1 008	860
Householder worked in 1989	1 133	—	952	1 199	—	1 491	1 887	855	739
With related children under 18 years	685	—	582	687	—	853	1 289	646	410
With related children under 5 years	287	—	306	282	—	321	648	265	203
Married-couple families	1 136	—	871	1 207	—	1 427	1 836	939	759
Householder worked in 1989	1 090	—	821	1 090	—	1 328	1 666	816	654
With related children under 18 years	661	—	475	624	—	723	1 104	593	346
With related children under 5 years	282	—	270	265	—	285	559	257	179
Female householder, no husband present	37	—	97	94	—	177	202	45	66
Householder worked in 1989	24	—	85	74	—	125	163	22	54
With related children under 18 years	18	—	76	41	—	115	142	36	40
With related children under 5 years	5	—	22	5	—	32	65	8	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	322	—	560	604	—	704	991	263	418
Nonfamily householder	223	—	320	409	—	523	637	162	302
65 years and over	75	—	57	65	—	187	160	67	70
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 297	—	3 709	4 784	—	5 785	7 611	3 737	3 039
Persons under 18 years	1 339	—	1 013	1 227	—	1 575	2 240	1 247	771
Related children under 18 years	1 339	—	1 011	1 227	—	1 575	2 228	1 247	771
Related children 5 to 17 years	955	—	645	823	—	1 128	1 455	879	527
Persons 65 years and over	253	—	191	315	—	428	408	200	287
Persons 75 years and over	93	—	58	87	—	194	166	36	97
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	13	—	12	19	—	25	88	38	30
Percent below poverty level	1.1	—	1.2	1.4	—	1.5	4.2	3.8	3.5
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	10	6	—	11	60	14	14
With related children under 18 years	5	—	10	6	—	25	68	28	17
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	9	24	8	15
Married-couple families	13	—	2	19	—	—	43	10	16
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	2	6	—	—	36	—	6
With related children under 18 years	5	—	—	6	—	—	23	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	8	—	—	25	45	28	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	11	24	14	5
With related children under 18 years	—	—	8	—	—	25	45	28	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	8	6
Unrelated individuals	61	—	66	48	—	73	106	45	73
Nonfamily householder	45	—	32	33	—	48	66	14	49
65 years and over	42	—	22	7	—	30	7	23	32
Persons	104	—	95	94	—	163	353	172	162
Percent below poverty level	2.4	—	2.6	2.0	—	2.8	4.6	4.6	5.3
Persons under 18 years	16	—	17	5	—	61	132	82	43
Related children under 18 years	16	—	15	5	—	61	120	82	41
Related children 5 to 17 years	16	—	15	5	—	53	82	72	24
Persons 65 years and over	42	—	22	21	—	30	7	40	46
Persons 75 years and over	22	—	17	7	—	—	7	31	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	42	—	29	64	—	54	119	74	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	154	—	133	137	—	255	589	250	224
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	602	—	521	484	—	416	1 306	746	611

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	128 413	121 650	37 655
Native	124 504	117 847	36 463
Foreign born	3 909	3 803	1 192
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	436	436	202
Persons 5 years and over	119 193	113 033	35 694
Speak a language other than English	7 135	6 945	2 265
Do not speak English "very well"	1 497	1 471	524
In linguistically isolated households	712	712	314
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	38 355	36 469	13 560
Preprimary school	2 459	2 295	430
Public school	1 306	1 192	203
Elementary or high school	19 249	17 894	3 636
Public school	17 677	16 364	3 066
College	16 647	16 280	9 494
Public college	11 371	11 121	7 470
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	77 737	73 461	20 381
Less than 9th grade	4 674	4 363	1 722
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 714	5 397	1 881
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 364	20 753	5 160
Some college, no degree	12 354	11 706	3 128
Associate degree	6 949	6 504	1 410
Bachelor's degree	15 759	15 125	4 173
Graduate or professional degree	9 923	9 613	2 907
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.6	86.7	82.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.0	33.7	34.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	909	892	549
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	119 193	113 033	35 694
Same house	53 403	49 771	13 064
Different house in United States	64 400	61 902	22 029
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 041	11 853	6 330
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23 809	22 513	3 345
Different MSA/PMSA	15 620	15 216	6 558
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 930	12 320	5 796
Abroad	1 390	1 360	601
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	69 169	65 624	19 752
Car, truck, or van	59 462	56 256	14 599
Drove alone	50 775	48 140	11 838
Carpooled	8 687	8 116	2 761
Public transportation	1 069	1 054	688
Other means	5 726	5 629	3 834
Worked at home	2 912	2 685	631
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	17.0	15.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	64 544	61 667	18 565
Central city	24 957	24 291	11 524
Outside central city	39 587	37 376	7 041
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 625	3 957	1 187
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	101 673	96 748	32 520
In labor force	74 272	70 462	21 701
Employed	70 631	67 009	20 303
Unemployed	3 278	3 119	1 331
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.4	6.2
Females 16 years and over	53 259	50 787	17 638
Employed	33 731	32 036	10 200
Unemployed	1 416	1 362	538
With own children under 6 years	7 778	7 299	1 664
In labor force	5 115	4 807	1 067
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 134	7 623	1 504
In labor force	6 740	6 305	1 147
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 468	9 115	4 446
Not enrolled in school	1 269	1 197	460
Unemployed or not in labor force	356	339	143
Not high school graduate	476	460	236
Employed	258	246	129
Unemployed	101	97	35
Not in labor force	117	117	72
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	83 456	79 416	26 238
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	63 142	59 804	18 227
50 to 52 weeks	45 448	42 860	10 499
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	90 243	85 834	28 316
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 628	1 574	567
With a mobility limitation	928	901	322
In labor force	192	187	82
With a self-care limitation	1 117	1 083	389
With a work disability	5 639	5 364	2 018
In labor force	2 951	2 821	984
Prevented from working	2 146	2 037	843
No work disability	84 604	80 470	26 298
In labor force	69 497	65 909	20 134
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	9 933	9 446	3 634
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 865	1 815	767
With a mobility limitation	1 617	1 567	706
With a self-care limitation	884	863	335

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chittenden County (pt.)		
	Burlington, VT MSA	Total	Burlington city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	70 631	67 009	20 303
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10 557	10 144	2 562
Professional specialty occupations	13 076	12 592	3 801
Technicians and related support occupations	3 791	3 619	935
Sales occupations	9 061	8 682	2 875
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 852	10 374	3 231
Private household occupations	256	243	100
Protective service occupations	861	822	279
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 702	7 307	3 093
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 163	981	211
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 686	6 097	1 611
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 286	3 032	817
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 641	1 483	309
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 699	1 633	475
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	47 279	44 964	14 238
Less than \$5,000	1 243	1 212	642
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 495	3 364	1 797
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 174	3 072	1 542
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 199	6 826	2 915
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 017	6 625	2 083
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 316	9 731	2 489
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9 426	8 947	1 672
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 272	3 128	556
\$100,000 or more	2 137	2 059	542
Median (dollars)	36 807	36 771	25 885
Mean (dollars)	42 938	42 942	35 501
Families	30 855	28 995	6 929
Median income (dollars)	44 132	44 277	36 579
Per capita income (dollars)	16 177	16 255	14 186
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	47 279	44 964	14 238
With earnings	41 201	39 132	11 818
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 567	42 565	34 609
With Social Security income	9 009	8 591	3 231
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 647	7 633	7 475
With public assistance income	2 454	2 347	1 141
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 283	4 315	4 254
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	50 526	50 799	47 028
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 159	49 511	45 035
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 576	55 047	54 001
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 310	55 967	55 127
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 872	27 062	21 035
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 421	19 545	15 536
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	30 855	28 995	6 929
Householder worked in 1989	26 746	25 160	5 567
With related children under 18 years	16 751	15 703	3 482
With related children under 5 years	7 192	6 724	1 624
Married-couple families	25 570	23 880	5 144
Householder worked in 1989	22 663	21 201	4 310
With related children under 18 years	13 332	12 401	2 362
With related children under 5 years	5 980	5 544	1 138
Female householder, no husband present	3 916	3 805	1 347
Householder worked in 1989	2 871	2 795	892
With related children under 18 years	2 717	2 641	922
With related children under 5 years	946	922	383
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26 314	25 644	12 758
Nonfamily householder	16 424	15 969	7 309
65 years and over	3 852	3 715	1 658
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	121 311	114 571	32 657
Persons under 18 years	29 615	27 610	5 739
Related children under 18 years	29 448	27 445	5 704
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 343	18 943	3 792
Persons 65 years and over	9 933	9 446	3 634
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 478	1 410	712
Percent below poverty level	4.8	4.9	10.3
Householder worked in 1989	741	713	359
With related children under 18 years	1 226	1 181	603
With related children under 5 years	691	668	369
Married-couple families	453	427	219
Householder worked in 1989	260	254	142
With related children under 18 years	257	251	146
With related children under 5 years	160	154	103
Female householder, no husband present	946	907	442
Householder worked in 1989	422	403	174
With related children under 18 years	923	887	428
With related children under 5 years	505	491	245
Unrelated individuals	5 872	5 756	4 005
Nonfamily householder	2 697	2 634	1 656
65 years and over	915	860	376
Persons	10 110	9 778	5 993
Percent below poverty level	8.3	8.5	18.4
Persons under 18 years	2 356	2 231	1 020
Related children under 18 years	2 197	2 074	985
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 353	1 257	530
Persons 65 years and over	1 052	966	402
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 594	3 478	2 272
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	13 506	13 034	7 520

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 044	1 032	596
Native	940	928	537
Foreign born	104	104	59
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	10	10	-
Persons 5 years and over	895	887	520
Speak a language other than English	100	100	49
Do not speak English "very well"	26	26	-
In linguistically isolated households	20	20	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	465	462	260
Preprimary school	43	43	16
Public school	24	24	16
Elementary or high school	261	261	140
Public school	255	255	134
College	161	158	104
Public college	111	111	83
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	453	447	234
Less than 9th grade	9	6	6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	49	49	10
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	130	130	99
Some college, no degree	105	105	69
Associate degree	42	39	7
Bachelor's degree	96	96	43
Graduate or professional degree	22	22	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.2	87.7	93.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.0	26.4	18.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 167	1 167	1 451
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	895	887	520
Same house	244	244	104
Different house in United States	620	612	408
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	130	130	112
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	67	59	20
Different MSA/PMSA	327	327	200
Not in an MSA/PMSA	96	96	76
Abroad	31	31	8
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	404	398	207
Car, truck, or van	284	278	119
Drove alone	243	240	100
Carpooled	41	38	19
Public transportation	58	58	39
Other means	49	49	49
Worked at home	13	13	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	18.8	17.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	392	386	207
Central city	178	175	137
Outside central city	214	211	70
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12	12	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	646	640	388
In labor force	466	460	249
Employed	409	403	207
Unemployed	57	57	42
Percent of civilian labor force	12.2	12.4	16.9
Females 16 years and over	271	271	177
Employed	169	169	90
Unemployed	23	23	23
With own children under 6 years	71	71	50
In labor force	57	57	36
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13	13	10
In labor force	13	13	10
Persons 16 to 19 years	94	94	80
Not enrolled in school	14	14	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	6	6
Not high school graduate	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	538	532	328
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	461	455	278
50 to 52 weeks	277	271	131
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	609	603	370
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7	7
With a mobility limitation	7	7	7
In labor force	7	7	7
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-
With a work disability	14	14	7
In labor force	7	7	7
Prevented from working	7	7	-
No work disability	595	589	363
In labor force	459	453	242
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	31	31	12
With a mobility or self-care limitation	21	21	12
With a mobility limitation	21	21	12
With a self-care limitation	15	15	6

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	409	403	207
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	48	48	23
Professional specialty occupations	90	84	31
Technicians and related support occupations	66	66	42
Sales occupations	45	45	26
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	24	24	19
Private household occupations	14	14	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	69	69	43
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14	14	9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20	20	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	12	12	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	7	7
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	341	335	194
Less than \$5,000	19	19	19
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27	27	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999	71	71	53
\$15,000 to \$24,999	51	51	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999	44	44	28
\$35,000 to \$49,999	53	47	22
\$50,000 to \$74,999	68	68	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	8	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 521	24 875	17 589
Mean (dollars)	30 665	30 427	22 277
Families	195	195	86
Median income (dollars)	25 208	25 208	14 167
Per capita income (dollars)	8 595	8 492	6 507
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	341	335	194
With earnings	314	308	174
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 856	27 542	18 780
With Social Security income	25	25	13
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 001	8 001	9 299
With public assistance income	64	64	45
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 808	6 808	7 993
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	32 020	32 020	17 242
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 071	29 071	13 142
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 640	40 640	21 371
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 246	39 246	13 520
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 009	16 009	11 671
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 108	13 108	11 671
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	195	195	86
Householder worked in 1989	159	159	66
With related children under 18 years	148	148	67
With related children under 5 years	94	94	51
Married-couple families	130	130	44
Householder worked in 1989	124	124	38
With related children under 18 years	92	92	25
With related children under 5 years	51	51	15
Female householder, no husband present	52	52	36
Householder worked in 1989	29	29	22
With related children under 18 years	43	43	36
With related children under 5 years	43	43	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	282	276	212
Nonfamily householder	146	140	108
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	983	971	549
Persons under 18 years	426	420	222
Related children under 18 years	420	414	216
Related children 5 to 17 years	271	269	140
Persons 65 years and over	31	31	12
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	44	44	37
Percent below poverty level	22.6	22.6	43.0
Householder worked in 1989	23	23	23
With related children under 18 years	44	44	37
With related children under 5 years	27	27	27
Married-couple families	10	10	10
Householder worked in 1989	10	10	10
With related children under 18 years	10	10	10
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	27	27	27
Householder worked in 1989	13	13	13
With related children under 18 years	27	27	27
With related children under 5 years	27	27	27
Unrelated individuals	77	77	77
Nonfamily householder	19	19	19
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	270	270	212
Percent below poverty level	27.5	27.8	38.6
Persons under 18 years	145	145	94
Related children under 18 years	139	139	88
Related children 5 to 17 years	101	101	63
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	104	104	52
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	412	412	334

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 379	1 370	513
Native	557	548	217
Foreign born	822	822	296
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	88	88	44
Persons 5 years and over	1 279	1 275	494
Speak a language other than English	785	785	258
Do not speak English "very well"	352	352	118
In linguistically isolated households	183	183	68
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	676	672	319
Preprimary school	46	44	—
Public school	30	30	—
Elementary or high school	236	234	56
Public school	197	197	46
College	394	394	263
Public college	278	278	233
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	630	630	150
Less than 9th grade	22	22	4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	46	46	17
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	76	76	—
Some college, no degree	42	42	6
Associate degree	47	47	—
Bachelor's degree	194	194	51
Graduate or professional degree	203	203	72
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.2	89.2	86.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	63.0	63.0	82.0
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	578	578	258
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 279	1 275	494
Same house	306	304	63
Different house in United States	696	694	316
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	130	130	37
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	119	119	12
Different MSA/PMSA	389	387	218
Not in on MSA/PMSA	58	58	49
Abroad	277	277	115
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	694	694	237
Car, truck, or van	519	519	133
Drove alone	465	465	115
Carpooled	54	54	18
Public transportation	18	18	—
Other means	138	138	98
Worked at home	19	19	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.9	15.9	12.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	661	661	237
Central city	253	253	151
Outside central city	408	408	86
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	33	33	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 060	1 060	443
In labor force	742	742	277
Employed	709	709	252
Unemployed	33	33	25
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.4	9.0
Females 16 years and over	587	587	261
Employed	344	344	148
Unemployed	19	19	19
With own children under 6 years	86	86	16
In labor force	54	54	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only	84	84	10
In labor force	79	79	10
Persons 16 to 19 years	153	153	74
Not enrolled in school	16	16	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	4	4
Not high school graduate	16	16	11
Employed	12	12	7
Unemployed	4	4	4
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	851	851	343
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	553	553	169
5D to 52 weeks	376	376	75
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 021	1 021	443
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	37	28
With a mobility limitation	5	5	5
In labor force	5	5	5
With a self-care limitation	37	37	28
With a work disability	41	41	22
In labor force	28	28	22
Prevented from working	13	13	—
No work disability	980	980	421
In labor force	698	698	255
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	39	39	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	709	709	252
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	59	59	11
Professional specialty occupations	204	204	69
Technicians and related support occupations	70	70	28
Sales occupations	54	54	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	88	88	72
Private household occupations	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	81	81	37
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	12	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	71	71	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	54	54	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	16	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-	-
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	414	414	186
Less than \$5,000	33	33	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999	36	36	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	43	37
\$15,000 to \$24,999	51	51	25
\$25,000 to \$34,999	71	71	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999	71	71	20
\$50,000 to \$74,999	80	80	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	19	-
\$100,000 or more	10	10	-
Median (dollars)	29 444	29 444	15 476
Mean (dollars)	35 943	35 943	20 902
Families	223	223	36
Median income (dollars)	40 673	40 673	23 750
Per capita income (dollars)	11 360	11 434	7 382
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	414	414	186
With earnings	368	368	145
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 848	37 848	22 390
With Social Security income	18	18	7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 229	2 229	50
With public assistance income	14	14	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	9 917	9 917	9 917
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	46 642	46 642	27 774
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 414	57 414	9 917
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 013	54 013	42 675
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 257	69 257	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 970	19 970	9 917
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 209	19 209	9 917
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All income levels in 1989			
Families	223	223	36
Householder worked in 1989	193	193	22
With related children under 18 years	131	131	14
With related children under 5 years	51	51	4
Married-couple families	173	173	16
Householder worked in 1989	163	163	16
With related children under 18 years	100	100	-
With related children under 5 years	47	47	-
Female householder, no husband present	44	44	14
Householder worked in 1989	24	24	-
With related children under 18 years	31	31	14
With related children under 5 years	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	372	372	261
Nonfamily householder	191	191	150
65 years and over	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 241	1 232	420
Persons under 18 years	367	358	70
Related children under 18 years	367	358	70
Related children 5 to 17 years	267	263	51
Persons 65 years and over	39	39	-
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	15	15	10
Percent below poverty level	6.7	6.7	27.8
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	10	10	10
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-
Married-couple families	5	5	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	10	10	10
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	10	10	10
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	205	205	175
Nonfamily householder	93	93	87
65 years and over	-	-	-
Persons	260	260	216
Percent below poverty level	21.0	21.1	51.4
Persons under 18 years	35	35	31
Related children under 18 years	35	35	31
Related children 5 to 17 years	29	29	25
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	150	150	114
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	318	318	243

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 297	1 271	560
Native	1 084	1 060	474
Foreign born	213	211	86
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	12	12	7
Persons 5 years and over	1 168	1 144	538
Speak a language other than English	391	389	197
Do not speak English "very well"	68	68	34
In linguistically isolated households	22	22	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	684	677	379
Preprimary school	25	23	4
Public school	2	—	—
Elementary or high school	269	264	97
Public school	233	231	83
College	390	390	278
Public college	249	249	209
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	526	509	197
Less than 9th grade	41	41	14
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	33	33	12
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	136	130	42
Some college, no degree	59	57	35
Associate degree	32	29	6
Bachelor's degree	121	117	45
Graduate or professional degree	104	102	43
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.9	85.5	86.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	42.8	43.0	44.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	689	664	504
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 168	1 144	538
Same house	371	362	101
Different house in United States	657	642	358
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	81	76	47
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	165	157	46
Different MSA/PMSA	294	292	178
Not in on MSA/PMSA	117	117	87
Abroad	140	140	79
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	515	499	214
Car, truck, or van	396	380	117
Drove alone	339	325	100
Carpooled	57	55	17
Public transportation	21	21	14
Other means	75	75	67
Worked at home	23	23	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.9	13.4	12.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	494	478	214
Central city	236	226	162
Outside central city	258	252	52
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	21	21	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	908	889	441
In labor force	596	577	256
Employed	530	514	214
Unemployed	66	63	42
Percent of civilian labor force	11.1	10.9	16.4
Females 16 years and over	462	450	246
Employed	274	262	129
Unemployed	33	33	24
With own children under 6 years	75	73	22
In labor force	51	49	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only	59	51	30
In labor force	44	36	22
Persons 16 to 19 years	143	143	96
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	770	751	405
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	518	503	272
50 to 52 weeks	303	288	121
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	864	845	423
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	6	6	—
With a work disability	51	51	13
In labor force	45	45	13
Prevented from working	6	6	—
No work disability	813	794	410
In labor force	537	518	237
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	32	32	6
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	530	514	214
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	79	77	31
Professional specialty occupations	166	166	62
Technicians and related support occupations	19	17	17
Sales occupations	74	70	31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	47	39	15
Private household occupations	8	8	8
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	61	61	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	49	49	12
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	6	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	14	7
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	355	352	124
Less than \$5,000	6	6	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19	19	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	29	29	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	57	57	37
\$25,000 to \$34,999	64	61	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999	73	73	27
\$50,000 to \$74,999	51	51	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40	40	16
\$100,000 or more	16	16	7
Median (dollars)	35 568	35 909	27 500
Mean (dollars)	43 812	43 905	44 125
Families	252	252	74
Median income (dollars)	41 176	41 176	28 750
Per capita income (dollars)	11 397	10 596	9 341
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	355	352	124
With earnings	307	304	119
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 651	45 785	40 039
With Social Security income	49	49	19
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 236	9 236	14 381
With public assistance income	11	11	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 590	5 590	5 160
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	46 307	46 307	36 090
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 998	46 998	23 651
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 020	53 020	48 203
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 116	60 116	44 000
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 149	24 149	25 793
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 735	19 735	19 462
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	252	252	74
Householder worked in 1989	239	239	74
With related children under 18 years	162	162	41
With related children under 5 years	82	82	16
Married-couple families	186	186	34
Householder worked in 1989	175	175	34
With related children under 18 years	103	103	7
With related children under 5 years	64	64	7
Female householder, no husband present	57	57	40
Householder worked in 1989	55	55	40
With related children under 18 years	51	51	34
With related children under 5 years	18	18	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	202	197	133
Nonfamily householder	103	100	50
65 years and over	8	8	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 054	1 028	374
Persons under 18 years	404	397	123
Related children under 18 years	404	397	123
Related children 5 to 17 years	275	270	101
Persons 65 years and over	32	32	6
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	13	13	—
Percent below poverty level	5.2	5.2	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	2	2	—
With related children under 5 years	2	2	—
Married-couple families	11	11	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	2	2	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	2	2	—
With related children under 5 years	2	2	—
Unrelated individuals	60	60	53
Nonfamily householder	5	5	5
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	129	129	53
Percent below poverty level	12.2	12.5	14.2
Persons under 18 years	51	51	—
Related children under 18 years	51	51	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	51	51	—
Persons 65 years and over	10	10	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	55	55	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	169	169	65

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	127 382	120 645	37 296
Native	123 589	116 956	36 127
Foreign born	3 793	3 689	1 169
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	424	424	195
Persons 5 years and over	118 287	112 151	35 353
Speak a language other than English	6 890	6 702	2 176
Do not speak English "very well"	1 444	1 418	501
In linguistically isolated households	690	690	302
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	37 856	35 977	13 322
Preprimary school	2 438	2 276	430
Public school	1 304	1 192	203
Elementary or high school	19 056	17 706	3 586
Public school	17 512	16 201	3 022
College	16 362	15 995	9 306
Public college	11 180	10 930	7 309
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	77 319	73 060	20 256
Less than 9th grade	4 640	4 329	1 715
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 687	5 370	1 875
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 261	20 656	5 147
Some college, no degree	12 310	11 664	3 101
Associate degree	6 927	6 485	1 404
Bachelor's degree	15 657	15 027	4 142
Graduate or professional degree	9 837	9 529	2 872
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.6	86.7	82.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.0	33.6	34.6
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	911	895	551
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	118 287	112 151	35 353
Same house	53 073	49 450	12 969
Different house in United States	63 896	61 413	21 812
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 981	11 798	6 299
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23 668	22 380	3 316
Different MSA/PMSA	15 392	14 990	6 446
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 855	12 245	5 751
Abroad	1 318	1 288	572
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	68 748	65 219	19 593
Car, truck, or van	59 135	55 945	14 519
Drove alone	50 492	47 871	11 769
Carpooled	8 643	8 074	2 750
Public transportation	1 055	1 040	674
Other means	5 669	5 572	3 785
Worked at home	2 889	2 662	615
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	17.0	15.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	64 144	61 283	18 406
Central city	24 769	24 113	11 403
Outside central city	39 375	37 170	7 003
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 604	3 936	1 187
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	100 965	96 059	32 225
In labor force	73 790	69 999	21 520
Employed	70 195	66 589	20 144
Unemployed	3 232	3 076	1 309
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.4	6.1
Females 16 years and over	52 901	50 441	17 487
Employed	33 503	31 820	10 112
Unemployed	1 392	1 338	523
With own children under 6 years	7 712	7 235	1 651
In labor force	5 073	4 767	1 054
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 109	7 606	1 499
In labor force	6 718	6 291	1 142
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 366	9 013	4 373
Not enrolled in school	1 269	1 197	460
Unemployed or not in labor force	356	339	143
Not high school graduate	476	460	236
Employed	258	246	129
Unemployed	101	97	35
Not in labor force	117	117	72
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	82 857	78 836	25 954
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	62 744	59 421	18 043
50 to 52 weeks	45 215	42 642	10 421
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	89 567	85 177	28 027
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 622	1 568	567
With a mobility limitation	928	901	322
In labor force	192	187	82
With a self-care limitation	1 111	1 077	389
With a work disability	5 594	5 319	2 011
In labor force	2 912	2 782	977
Prevented from working	2 140	2 031	843
No work disability	83 973	79 858	26 016
In labor force	69 068	65 499	19 966
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	9 901	9 414	3 628
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 865	1 815	767
With a mobility limitation	1 617	1 567	706
With a self-care limitation	884	863	335

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	70 195	66 589	20 144
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	10 496	10 085	2 539
Professional specialty occupations.....	12 946	12 462	3 753
Technicians and related support occupations.....	3 789	3 619	935
Sales occupations.....	8 994	8 619	2 851
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	10 805	10 335	3 216
Private household occupations.....	248	235	92
Protective service occupations.....	861	822	279
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	7 650	7 255	3 071
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 156	974	211
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	6 637	6 048	1 603
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	3 286	3 032	817
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1 635	1 477	309
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	1 692	1 626	468
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	47 022	44 710	14 180
Less than \$5,000.....	1 237	1 206	642
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	3 481	3 350	1 797
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3 154	3 052	1 542
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	7 171	6 798	2 902
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	6 960	6 571	2 066
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	10 273	9 688	2 482
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	9 385	8 906	1 666
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	3 240	3 096	548
\$100,000 or more.....	2 121	2 043	535
Median (dollars).....	36 808	36 770	25 836
Mean (dollars).....	42 917	42 919	35 413
Families.....	30 696	28 836	6 916
Median income (dollars).....	44 110	44 255	36 522
Per capita income (dollars).....	16 214	16 302	14 227
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	47 022	44 710	14 180
With earnings.....	40 987	38 921	11 760
Mean earnings (dollars).....	42 524	42 518	34 539
With Social Security income.....	8 970	8 552	3 217
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 637	7 623	7 433
With public assistance income.....	2 452	2 345	1 141
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 280	4 312	4 254
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	50 516	50 790	47 018
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	49 104	49 455	45 037
Married-couple families (dollars).....	54 576	55 051	54 015
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	55 261	55 918	55 161
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	26 834	27 024	20 853
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	19 409	19 534	15 536
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families.....	30 675	28 819	6 878
Householder worked in 1989.....	26 538	24 949	5 474
With related children under 18 years.....	16 724	15 659	3 500
With related children under 5 years.....	7 127	6 646	1 609
Married-couple families.....	25 329	23 639	5 053
Householder worked in 1989.....	22 451	20 984	4 216
With related children under 18 years.....	13 258	12 308	2 325
With related children under 5 years.....	5 909	5 460	1 104
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 962	3 853	1 375
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 865	2 791	881
With related children under 18 years.....	2 762	2 688	971
With related children under 5 years.....	952	928	402
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	26 043	25 376	12 644
Nonfamily householder.....	16 179	15 725	7 269
65 years and over.....	3 783	3 646	1 631
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	120 420	113 708	32 426
Persons under 18 years.....	29 466	27 462	5 736
Related children under 18 years.....	29 298	27 296	5 700
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	20 265	18 866	3 788
Persons 65 years and over.....	9 807	9 322	3 586
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	1 531	1 443	759
Percent below poverty level.....	5.0	5.1	11.0
Householder worked in 1989.....	760	732	371
With related children under 18 years.....	1 297	1 252	662
With related children under 5 years.....	699	676	379
Married-couple families.....	451	425	223
Householder worked in 1989.....	264	258	146
With related children under 18 years.....	267	261	156
With related children under 5 years.....	160	154	103
Female householder, no husband present.....	994	955	485
Householder worked in 1989.....	437	418	182
With related children under 18 years.....	977	941	477
With related children under 5 years.....	513	499	255
Unrelated individuals.....	5 920	5 802	4 036
Nonfamily householder.....	2 739	2 676	1 714
65 years and over.....	907	852	377
Persons.....	10 181	9 847	6 082
Percent below poverty level.....	8.5	8.7	18.8
Persons under 18 years.....	2 324	2 199	1 032
Related children under 18 years.....	2 164	2 041	996
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 319	1 223	546
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 034	948	403
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	3 638	3 522	2 288
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	13 614	13 140	7 666

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)			Franklin County (pt.)	Grand Isle County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Chittenden County		Burlington city, Chittenden County	
		Total	Burlington city	South Burlington			Tract 27	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2
All housing units	52 614	49 282	15 480	5 437	1 397	1 935	3 040	2 292	1 751	2 215
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 598	1 482	325	140	33	83	228	110	128	21
1985 to 1988	5 960	5 408	1 079	665	302	250	452	426	157	273
1980 to 1984	4 839	4 610	602	743	113	116	269	309	31	47
1970 to 1979	11 257	10 379	1 632	1 249	453	425	1 091	435	557	250
1960 to 1969	7 690	7 278	1 618	1 035	156	256	611	376	323	500
1950 to 1959	4 669	4 466	1 746	971	77	126	36	353	327	717
1940 to 1949	2 734	2 653	1 407	385	32	49	57	147	136	304
1939 or earlier	13 867	13 006	7 071	249	231	630	296	136	92	103
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	964	937	645	36	6	21	4	29	—	9
1 bedroom	6 064	5 844	3 260	310	53	167	83	124	154	59
2 bedrooms	16 714	15 674	5 008	2 163	364	676	832	664	464	703
3 bedrooms	18 202	16 876	3 989	1 792	651	675	1 243	775	633	919
4 bedrooms	8 365	7 793	1 976	904	288	284	683	522	418	450
5 or more bedrooms	2 305	2 158	602	232	35	112	195	178	82	75
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	2 919	2 915	545	948	—	4	329	380	56	128
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	1 627	1 627	514	555	—	—	137	210	22	170
Vacant condominium housing units	424	424	71	107	—	—	81	44	24	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	52 432	49 118	15 456	5 429	1 391	1 923	3 036	2 292	1 751	2 215
Source of water, public system or private company	41 429	40 647	15 467	5 268	177	605	2 388	2 123	1 751	2 206
Sewage disposal, public sewer	33 370	33 320	15 298	5 113	—	50	1 383	2 080	1 732	2 079
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	199	167	39	14	6	26	4	—	16	—
Owner-occupied housing units	105	103	29	14	—	2	—	—	16	—
Renter-occupied housing units	12	10	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	48 314	45 965	14 680	5 178	1 183	1 166	2 884	2 149	1 666	2 078
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	13 772	13 698	7 079	1 832	66	8	483	795	548	896
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 526	3 243	443	130	117	166	143	63	59	38
Electricity	8 304	8 147	3 325	1 348	19	138	461	451	281	478
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	18 950	17 596	3 532	1 599	742	612	1 559	747	664	641
All other fuels	3 705	3 224	254	269	239	242	238	93	114	25
No fuel used	57	57	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	4 100	4 037	2 667	214	21	42	58	77	151	89
1	15 527	15 069	5 794	1 858	164	294	701	692	548	647
2	20 841	19 620	4 678	2 384	679	542	1 546	1 006	750	1 086
3 or more	7 846	7 239	1 541	722	319	288	579	374	217	256
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	30 922	28 990	5 907	3 709	1 050	882	2 354	1 668	1 303	1 402
1989 to March 1990	3 377	3 216	638	354	62	99	331	218	117	210
1985 to 1988	9 803	9 109	1 299	1 254	403	291	857	612	348	327
1980 to 1984	4 756	4 398	692	561	211	147	387	245	160	101
1970 to 1979	6 672	6 242	1 292	665	228	202	536	207	403	251
1969 or earlier	6 314	6 025	1 986	875	146	143	243	386	275	513
Renter-occupied housing units	17 392	16 975	8 773	1 469	133	284	530	481	363	676
1989 to March 1990	8 259	8 137	4 342	658	16	106	258	289	267	207
1985 to 1988	6 208	6 022	2 893	617	78	108	204	133	74	238
1980 to 1984	1 631	1 558	812	122	25	48	27	42	10	131
1970 to 1979	898	871	534	52	14	13	34	—	6	65
1969 or earlier	396	387	192	20	—	9	7	17	6	35
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 254	1 186	661	34	8	60	48	17	6	13
Householder 65 years and over	6 970	6 635	2 712	834	135	200	214	334	307	414
Owner-occupied housing units	4 983	4 715	1 632	659	109	159	187	312	216	346
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
No telephone in unit	78	75	20	—	—	3	7	—	—	—
No vehicle available	1 868	1 820	1 073	132	21	27	36	40	87	76
Complete plumbing facilities	48 197	45 852	14 641	5 164	1 183	1 162	2 880	2 149	1 650	2 078
1.00 or less persons per room	47 567	45 251	14 360	5 160	1 164	1 152	2 861	2 149	1 626	2 066
1.01 or more persons per room	630	601	281	4	19	10	19	—	24	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	117	113	39	14	—	4	4	—	16	—
1.00 or less persons per room	117	113	39	14	—	4	4	—	16	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	51 163	51 495	50 962	54 868	44 114	48 623	55 565	62 556	40 989	53 564
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 799	26 769	23 182	33 471	26 201	28 869	33 813	30 840	28 388	37 817
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 324	4 195	2 535	195	51	78	118	69	146	101
Owner-occupied housing units	906	817	226	76	51	38	49	12	63	39
Renter-occupied housing units	3 418	3 378	2 309	119	—	40	69	57	83	62

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Chittenden County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 33 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 443	1 546	1 806	1 551	209	954	1 881	531	1 593	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	15	15	8	58	—	8	49	17	6	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	50	162	59	—	22	49	—	307	—
1980 to 1984.....	49	45	55	109	—	36	85	—	145	—
1970 to 1979.....	25	17	80	73	—	61	166	175	228	—
1960 to 1969.....	139	141	52	10	—	147	151	30	125	—
1950 to 1959.....	28	8	80	110	61	186	105	—	124	—
1940 to 1949.....	118	89	220	147	47	97	132	—	117	—
1939 or earlier.....	1 069	1 181	1 149	985	101	397	1 144	309	541	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	15	166	145	45	17	48	117	54	29	—
1 bedroom.....	287	556	508	385	32	53	658	314	254	—
2 bedrooms.....	663	500	676	388	53	245	560	122	634	—
3 bedrooms.....	349	234	252	397	74	313	315	24	479	—
4 bedrooms.....	90	73	156	209	25	207	179	11	158	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	39	17	69	127	8	88	52	6	39	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	7	17	11	15	—	69	25	—	217	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	7	9	50	75	—	—	14	—	167	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 443	1 546	1 806	1 551	209	945	1 874	531	1 585	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 443	1 546	1 806	1 551	209	954	1 877	531	1 593	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 431	1 546	1 806	1 551	198	954	1 877	531	1 593	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	4	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 380	1 494	1 726	1 463	206	899	1 795	444	1 529	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	993	951	900	785	97	261	862	128	658	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	20	68	69	30	11	9	101	27	11	—
Electricity.....	187	249	403	274	7	153	485	236	572	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	180	206	332	346	91	466	301	32	273	—
All other fuels.....	—	10	16	22	—	10	28	14	15	—
No fuel used.....	—	10	6	6	—	—	18	7	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	414	537	349	183	15	94	400	239	196	—
1.....	654	597	717	690	120	374	650	136	661	—
2.....	255	259	453	366	71	275	606	64	493	—
3 or more.....	57	101	207	224	—	156	139	5	179	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	.6	1.5	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	431	229	253	433	88	604	491	18	655	—
1989 to March 1990.....	15	36	39	76	—	38	42	—	65	—
1985 to 1988.....	101	42	12	63	7	132	80	12	175	—
1980 to 1984.....	45	37	39	36	24	94	56	—	100	—
1970 to 1979.....	65	41	47	70	20	153	115	—	127	—
1969 or earlier.....	205	73	116	188	37	187	198	6	188	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	949	1 265	1 473	1 030	118	295	1 304	426	874	—
1989 to March 1990.....	418	663	716	681	58	158	599	177	398	—
1985 to 1988.....	353	417	492	236	31	83	490	127	352	—
1980 to 1984.....	78	87	130	69	15	30	158	30	74	—
1970 to 1979.....	85	36	129	27	7	9	47	79	44	—
1969 or earlier.....	15	62	6	17	7	15	10	13	6	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	228	144	68	26	16	—	60	33	67	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	184	215	235	283	59	258	373	158	226	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	109	56	131	187	37	210	154	6	180	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	8	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	92	134	118	71	15	64	228	125	63	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 380	1 490	1 726	1 463	206	886	1 789	444	1 529	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 330	1 452	1 680	1 445	206	882	1 739	434	1 500	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	50	38	46	18	—	4	50	10	29	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	4	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	4	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	35 428	35 862	26 876	49 340	51 665	89 965	49 146	72 132	55 829	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 074	17 039	24 111	22 922	27 609	28 918	21 221	15 456	25 950	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	348	398	425	297	35	55	371	145	214	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	37	10	18	10	—	9	20	7	13	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	311	388	407	287	35	46	351	138	201	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Burlington city, Chittenden County			Remainder of Chittenden County						
	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	3 145	2 292	3 009	2 354	3 574	1 337	1 583	3 270	3 040
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	30	110	103	252	79	10	7	24	228
1985 to 1988.....	—	239	426	402	280	344	52	55	387	452
1980 to 1984.....	—	434	309	526	300	435	76	77	372	269
1970 to 1979.....	—	814	435	902	620	1 029	165	142	683	1 091
1960 to 1969.....	—	659	376	466	408	743	160	143	434	611
1950 to 1959.....	—	618	353	74	54	296	103	166	596	36
1940 to 1949.....	—	238	147	43	—	214	66	106	259	57
1939 or earlier.....	—	113	136	493	440	434	705	887	515	296
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	7	29	32	7	20	9	74	41	4
1 bedroom.....	—	186	124	111	221	153	201	430	383	83
2 bedrooms.....	—	1 499	664	814	1 175	1 277	492	434	1 019	832
3 bedrooms.....	—	1 017	775	1 485	642	1 499	407	458	1 184	1 243
4 bedrooms.....	—	382	522	438	277	481	195	128	568	683
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	54	178	129	32	144	33	59	75	195
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	568	380	60	104	152	—	29	254	329
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	345	210	10	38	52	15	8	129	137
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	63	44	7	5	19	—	—	43	81
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	3 137	2 292	2 992	2 354	3 559	1 331	1 576	3 249	3 036
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	3 145	2 123	1 263	2 061	2 932	1 333	1 583	3 264	2 388
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	3 033	2 080	538	839	260	1 323	1 576	3 239	1 383
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	14	—	16	—	27	—	—	—	4
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	14	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	3 029	2 149	2 777	2 184	2 869	1 300	1 520	3 162	2 884
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	—	1 037	795	365	702	15	890	702	1 447	483
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	67	63	343	163	574	54	17	105	143
Electricity.....	—	897	451	151	275	396	127	509	675	461
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	852	747	1 648	932	1 548	213	280	798	1 559
All other fuels.....	—	176	93	270	112	336	16	12	127	238
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	—	137	77	99	84	49	200	248	167	58
1.....	—	1 166	692	662	880	664	591	630	1 095	701
2.....	—	1 378	1 006	1 401	940	1 484	390	453	1 421	1 546
3 or more.....	—	348	374	615	280	672	119	189	479	579
Vehicles per household.....	—	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2 041	1 668	2 373	1 430	2 137	556	570	2 119	2 354
1989 to March 1990.....	—	136	218	266	227	233	39	31	278	331
1985 to 1988.....	—	642	612	819	515	741	112	177	581	857
1980 to 1984.....	—	316	245	451	216	292	52	50	332	387
1970 to 1979.....	—	458	207	530	323	565	99	62	342	536
1969 or earlier.....	—	489	386	307	149	306	254	250	586	243
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	988	481	404	754	732	744	950	1 043	530
1989 to March 1990.....	—	369	289	214	410	289	301	449	488	258
1985 to 1988.....	—	484	133	102	273	332	297	309	387	204
1980 to 1984.....	—	80	42	58	29	73	66	115	104	27
1970 to 1979.....	—	52	—	20	27	25	45	47	64	34
1969 or earlier.....	—	3	17	10	15	13	35	30	—	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	—	17	17	59	35	27	91	67	48	48
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	500	334	275	268	276	223	313	401	214
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	347	312	231	220	225	173	150	282	187
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	—	11	7
No vehicle available.....	—	92	40	43	14	20	63	159	73	36
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	3 015	2 149	2 769	2 184	2 869	1 300	1 520	3 162	2 880
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	3 011	2 149	2 685	2 151	2 833	1 285	1 517	3 146	2 861
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	4	—	84	33	36	15	3	16	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	14	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	14	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	48 585	62 556	41 457	42 646	51 990	36 144	44 269	47 199	55 565
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	34 752	30 840	23 533	28 673	34 649	22 652	24 169	31 702	33 813
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	126	69	167	141	110	220	239	129	118
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	64	12	79	72	27	16	4	36	49
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	62	57	88	69	83	204	235	93	69

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chittenden County—Con.							Franklin County	Grand Isle County
	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 202
All housing units.....	1 489	—	1 391	1 874	—	2 350	3 094	1 397	1 935
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	19	—	64	119	—	24	88	33	83
1985 to 1988.....	212	—	148	415	—	382	535	302	250
1980 to 1984.....	114	—	145	173	—	409	369	113	116
1970 to 1979.....	538	—	472	385	—	580	891	453	425
1960 to 1969.....	158	—	161	360	—	462	519	156	256
1950 to 1959.....	77	—	56	80	—	162	49	77	126
1940 to 1949.....	17	—	17	24	—	12	46	32	49
1939 or earlier.....	354	—	328	318	—	319	597	231	630
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	20	16	—	17	16	6	21
1 bedroom.....	81	—	143	104	—	150	214	53	167
2 bedrooms.....	150	—	354	607	—	502	847	364	676
3 bedrooms.....	774	—	610	695	—	861	1 237	651	675
4 bedrooms.....	405	—	213	376	—	590	559	288	284
5 or more bedrooms.....	79	—	51	76	—	230	221	35	112
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	6	149	—	264	75	—	4
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	10	99	—	47	13	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	21	—	43	27	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 469	—	1 382	1 874	—	2 328	3 083	1 391	1 923
Source of water, public system or private company.....	645	—	537	1 294	—	1 863	749	177	605
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	39	—	439	954	—	1 709	610	—	50
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	—	9	6	—	9	36	6	26
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7	—	9	6	—	—	26	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Occupied housing units.....	1 436	—	1 340	1 763	—	2 165	2 707	1 183	1 166
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	4	—	6	43	—	118	12	66	8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	207	—	186	220	—	191	467	117	166
Electricity.....	62	—	109	148	—	430	131	19	138
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	907	—	791	1 087	—	1 219	1 483	742	612
All other fuels.....	256	—	248	265	—	207	614	239	242
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	40	—	45	5	—	72	89	21	42
1.....	231	—	311	526	—	546	580	164	294
2.....	772	—	684	888	—	1 121	1 458	679	542
3 or more.....	393	—	300	344	—	426	580	319	288
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	—	2.0	2.0	—	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 244	—	1 068	1 466	—	1 795	2 262	1 050	882
1989 to March 1990.....	82	—	117	165	—	198	257	62	99
1985 to 1988.....	409	—	338	526	—	707	774	403	291
1980 to 1984.....	198	—	190	221	—	285	471	211	147
1970 to 1979.....	355	—	307	314	—	406	446	228	202
1969 or earlier.....	200	—	116	240	—	199	314	146	143
Renter-occupied housing units.....	192	—	272	297	—	370	445	133	284
1989 to March 1990.....	96	—	141	129	—	157	205	16	106
1985 to 1988.....	52	—	92	148	—	162	154	78	108
1980 to 1984.....	25	—	29	14	—	10	74	25	48
1970 to 1979.....	8	—	5	—	—	5	5	14	13
1969 or earlier.....	11	—	5	6	—	36	7	—	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	8	—	27	19	—	18	44	8	60
Householder 65 years and over.....	172	—	115	232	—	308	292	135	200
Owner-occupied housing units.....	111	—	79	226	—	280	260	109	159
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	3
No vehicle available.....	27	—	38	—	—	69	73	21	27
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 429	—	1 331	1 757	—	2 165	2 681	1 183	1 162
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 421	—	1 310	1 719	—	2 165	2 638	1 164	1 152
1.01 or more persons per room.....	8	—	21	38	—	—	43	19	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	—	9	6	—	—	26	—	4
1.00 or less persons per room.....	7	—	9	6	—	—	26	—	4
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	59 585	—	48 426	49 166	—	69 196	52 864	44 114	48 623
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 339	—	31 142	42 364	—	35 756	35 105	26 201	28 869
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	55	—	43	50	—	65	128	51	78
Owner-occupied housing units.....	32	—	17	50	—	41	92	51	38
Renter-occupied housing units.....	23	—	26	—	—	24	36	—	40

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)			Franklin County (pt.)	Grand Isle County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Chittenden County		Burlington city, Chittenden County	
		Total	Burlington city	South Burlington city			Tract 27	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 220	20 964	4 486	2 906	761	495	1 860	1 444	1 076	1 226
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	17 150	16 150	2 955	2 106	668	332	1 639	1 051	868	826
Less than \$300	161	156	74	23	—	5	9	9	30	27
\$300 to \$399	592	525	197	26	58	9	57	11	31	73
\$400 to \$499	1 359	1 252	268	126	73	34	86	24	110	57
\$500 to \$599	1 566	1 460	255	158	60	46	175	43	44	60
\$600 to \$799	3 467	3 186	585	389	186	95	302	133	195	122
\$800 to \$999	3 980	3 714	576	522	200	66	317	223	303	100
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4 531	4 415	704	585	80	36	573	351	132	325
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1 028	997	190	179	11	20	86	166	23	39
\$2,000 or more	466	445	106	98	—	21	34	91	—	23
Median (dollars)	865	875	828	919	771	746	913	1 113	814	895
Not mortgaged	5 070	4 814	1 531	800	93	163	221	393	208	400
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	436	393	157	28	12	31	15	5	18	58
\$200 to \$299	2 681	2 540	856	420	56	85	120	110	147	249
\$300 to \$399	1 258	1 215	305	242	13	30	81	174	20	48
\$400 to \$499	401	377	116	81	12	12	—	75	16	26
\$500 or more	294	289	97	29	—	5	5	29	7	19
Median (dollars)	280	280	272	289	272	250	286	354	258	264
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	2 511	2 356	712	247	84	71	131	68	117	214
Less than 20 percent	419	399	125	46	—	20	20	12	35	24
20 to 24 percent	307	292	115	52	7	8	4	16	16	54
25 to 29 percent	284	266	64	21	8	10	12	5	—	27
30 to 34 percent	222	195	44	25	16	11	6	—	—	22
35 percent or more	1 242	1 167	356	97	53	22	83	29	66	87
Not computed	37	37	8	6	—	—	6	6	—	—
Median	35.1	35.2	35.6	30.3	45.8	28.8	38.7	28.0	42.9	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 032	3 720	883	611	177	135	224	286	225	180
Less than 20 percent	1 603	1 496	472	293	55	52	74	118	72	108
20 to 24 percent	555	500	107	84	31	24	51	41	40	—
25 to 29 percent	605	525	84	56	54	26	19	21	46	29
30 to 34 percent	414	405	70	44	—	9	27	28	16	20
35 percent or more	855	794	150	134	37	24	53	78	51	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.7	23.6	19.0	20.7	25.2	23.2	23.7	23.0	25.1	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 581	5 264	1 131	656	200	117	478	285	317	376
Less than 20 percent	2 169	2 034	576	257	78	57	165	94	118	169
20 to 24 percent	1 169	1 083	199	150	55	31	84	45	62	68
25 to 29 percent	1 213	1 145	162	163	52	16	89	73	95	36
30 to 34 percent	667	657	137	47	5	5	106	34	30	85
35 percent or more	363	345	57	39	10	8	34	39	12	18
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.7	22.8	19.6	22.4	22.0	20.2	24.4	25.2	23.3	21.4
\$50,000 or more	10 096	9 624	1 760	1 392	300	172	1 027	805	417	456
Less than 20 percent	6 894	6 498	1 299	876	258	138	658	478	300	299
20 to 24 percent	1 823	1 779	220	303	24	20	176	170	72	54
25 to 29 percent	918	893	156	136	13	12	134	93	40	94
30 to 34 percent	239	234	34	59	5	—	41	59	—	9
35 percent or more	216	214	51	12	—	2	18	5	5	—
Not computed	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.4	16.5	13.9	16.6	15.1	14.7	17.7	17.4	15.7	14.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 155	16 794	8 758	1 438	116	245	504	450	363	661
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	159	159	67	22	—	—	—	11	4	—
\$100 to \$199	795	793	547	46	—	2	—	12	12	—
\$200 to \$299	1 057	1 045	616	31	5	7	—	—	26	35
\$300 to \$399	1 925	1 882	1 279	67	14	29	26	11	59	92
\$400 to \$499	3 553	3 476	1 960	202	23	54	121	90	91	182
\$500 to \$599	3 229	3 157	1 547	117	45	27	124	35	49	130
\$600 to \$749	3 357	3 286	1 381	534	8	63	123	119	68	95
\$750 to \$999	1 684	1 667	727	273	—	17	55	100	19	72
\$1,000 or more	864	862	522	87	—	2	27	46	25	19
No cash rent	532	467	112	59	21	44	28	26	10	36
Median (dollars)	525	525	491	664	508	518	568	649	471	504
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	3 289	3 223	2 093	155	20	46	55	47	58	30
Less than 20 percent	111	111	48	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	143	143	77	11	—	—	—	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent	327	327	219	21	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	151	149	113	11	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	2 356	2 307	1 590	84	20	29	42	30	42	30
Not computed	201	186	46	17	—	15	13	17	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 207	4 146	2 610	221	21	40	60	88	128	169
Less than 20 percent	201	201	115	8	—	—	—	—	10	29
20 to 24 percent	267	263	178	4	—	4	—	—	27	13
25 to 29 percent	547	547	363	11	—	—	8	11	31	85
30 to 34 percent	647	635	441	18	—	12	5	9	22	25
35 percent or more	2 422	2 397	1 477	161	8	17	40	58	56	20
Not computed	123	103	36	19	13	7	7	10	4	—
Median	38.3	38.2	37.5	46.7	50.0+	35.8	39.5	45.9	34.0	36.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 984	4 837	2 370	409	40	107	143	128	65	220
Less than 20 percent	1 232	1 192	630	53	11	29	8	27	21	46
20 to 24 percent	1 246	1 215	629	85	—	31	53	23	12	19
25 to 29 percent	1 083	1 047	432	80	21	15	43	4	19	25
30 to 34 percent	494	483	263	45	—	11	31	49	7	22
35 percent or more	723	719	369	123	—	14	8	9	6	16
Not computed	206	181	47	23	8	17	—	—	—	—
Median	24.6	24.7	24.2	28.4	26.2	22.6	25.8	31.7	28.5	21.1
\$35,000 or more	4 675	4 588	1 685	653	35	52	246	187	112	242
Less than 20 percent	3 205	3 132	1 173	406	35	38	148	111	80	224
20 to 24 percent	970	961	323	182	—	9	78	46	23	18
25 to 29 percent	281	281	110	35	—	—	14	25	9	—
30 to 34 percent	98	98	37	20	—	—	6	5	—	—
35 percent or more	35	35	25	10	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed	86	81	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.1	17.2	16.7	18.4	17.5	15.2	18.2	19.0	16.7	13.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Chittenden County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 33 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	243	107	132	329	81	464	379	6	443	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	131	72	93	200	37	296	209	-	223	-
Less than \$300	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	34	5	19	-	-	11	17	-	7	-
\$400 to \$499	16	34	13	29	-	-	9	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	23	2	-	42	-	16	36	-	32	-
\$600 to \$799	30	31	15	48	24	33	40	-	47	-
\$800 to \$999	20	-	-	26	13	36	28	-	50	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	27	42	-	79	42	-	57	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	19	6	-	57	20	-	26	-
\$2,000 or more	8	-	-	7	-	64	-	-	4	-
Median (dollars)	558	496	698	763	677	1 362	745	-	886	-
Not mortgaged	112	35	39	129	44	168	170	6	220	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	25	15	-	5	-	4	11	-	21	-
\$200 to \$299	61	12	31	60	24	56	91	-	125	-
\$300 to \$399	26	8	8	59	20	49	43	-	24	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	5	-	20	17	-	32	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	39	8	6	18	-
Median (dollars)	229	210	281	299	286	346	274	500+	263	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	60	17	52	48	21	36	65	-	82	-
Less than 20 percent	8	-	13	10	8	-	11	-	16	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	6	7	-	12	-	20	-
25 to 29 percent	-	5	-	11	-	-	14	-	7	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	-	7	-
35 percent or more	44	12	34	21	6	36	18	-	32	-
Not computed	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	50.0+	42.9	50.0+	28.6	21.8	50.0+	28.4	-	28.6	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	92	62	33	66	7	54	75	-	89	-
Less than 20 percent	59	41	21	18	7	49	43	-	54	-
20 to 24 percent	8	13	-	20	-	-	4	-	22	-
25 to 29 percent	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	6	-	-	16	-	-	12	-	-	-
35 percent or more	10	8	12	12	-	5	16	-	13	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.2	15.5	17.2	23.8	12.5	12.6	17.9	-	18.1	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	56	17	23	90	13	84	77	6	72	-
Less than 20 percent	35	17	14	63	7	46	61	-	46	-
20 to 24 percent	21	-	9	13	6	4	16	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	9	-	6	-	-	16	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	5	-	6	-	6	5	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	5	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0	12.5	14.1	12.5	14.6	18.0	12.2	32.5	16.2	-
\$50,000 or more	35	11	24	125	40	290	162	-	200	-
Less than 20 percent	27	11	5	104	40	194	141	-	178	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	6	8	-	51	13	-	16	-
25 to 29 percent	8	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	13	6	-	-	-	-	6	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	7	-	39	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0	12.5	30.4	11.3	10.0	14.5	13.1	-	13.9	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	949	1 265	1 473	1 030	1 118	295	1 304	426	874	-
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	-	13	-	8	-	-	26	11	5	-
\$100 to \$199	45	72	15	60	-	13	152	129	49	-
\$200 to \$299	69	139	48	53	7	24	101	40	74	-
\$300 to \$399	131	251	266	109	17	38	144	94	78	-
\$400 to \$499	228	288	341	242	48	46	266	27	201	-
\$500 to \$599	230	207	264	108	26	77	271	50	135	-
\$600 to \$749	150	173	271	178	-	33	192	33	188	-
\$750 to \$999	70	93	104	118	12	16	100	32	91	-
\$1,000 or more	15	16	164	130	8	40	52	-	53	-
No cash rent	11	13	-	24	-	8	-	10	-	-
Median (dollars)	496	444	528	548	486	540	475	335	518	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	307	404	206	223	16	34	393	224	198	-
Less than 20 percent	-	4	-	8	-	-	16	5	15	-
20 to 24 percent	9	6	-	-	-	-	34	18	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	39	-	19	-	-	94	56	5	-
30 to 34 percent	8	18	-	9	-	-	20	44	14	-
35 percent or more	290	332	199	164	16	28	229	96	164	-
Not computed	-	5	7	23	-	6	-	5	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	42.7	33.5	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	295	454	553	360	28	38	313	76	196	-
Less than 20 percent	10	19	39	16	-	7	-	13	11	-
20 to 24 percent	31	28	40	6	-	7	8	5	14	-
25 to 29 percent	13	72	53	90	-	-	56	16	23	-
30 to 34 percent	45	51	97	60	-	6	54	30	45	-
35 percent or more	196	284	324	188	28	10	195	8	103	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	-
Median	40.1	38.8	38.1	36.5	37.5	30.8	39.5	30.3	35.7	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	224	274	436	272	47	143	360	60	269	-
Less than 20 percent	66	101	118	26	7	35	111	6	68	-
20 to 24 percent	49	60	82	90	25	75	85	30	66	-
25 to 29 percent	85	23	104	41	15	4	52	24	53	-
30 to 34 percent	12	35	43	32	-	23	47	-	27	-
35 percent or more	12	47	66	66	-	6	65	-	55	-
Not computed	-	8	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	24.7	22.7	25.9	26.4	23.3	22.4	24.1	24.0	25.0	-
\$35,000 or more	123	133	278	175	27	80	238	66	211	-
Less than 20 percent	90	65	160	118	15	41	198	32	150	-
20 to 24 percent	14	60	62	17	-	22	40	28	39	-
25 to 29 percent	8	8	7	40	12	9	-	-	17	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	24	-	-	8	-	-	5	-
35 percent or more	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Median	15.1	20.1	18.1	17.3	19.1	19.5	15.6	19.7	17.5	-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Burlington city, Chittenden County			Remainder of Chittenden County						
	Tract 27 (pt.)	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	1 462	1 444	1 561	704	1 790	420	419	1 787	1 860
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	1 055	1 051	1 304	602	1 511	264	249	1 336	1 639
Less than \$300	—	14	9	13	—	6	14	—	17	9
\$300 to \$399	—	15	11	60	10	42	—	18	54	57
\$400 to \$499	—	102	24	120	66	119	66	51	99	86
\$500 to \$599	—	115	43	121	50	170	27	22	94	175
\$600 to \$799	—	256	133	352	152	254	51	64	236	302
\$800 to \$999	—	299	223	364	137	425	69	64	314	317
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	234	351	244	135	409	37	30	436	573
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	13	166	26	46	63	—	—	64	86
\$2,000 or more	—	7	91	4	6	23	—	—	22	34
Median (dollars)	—	812	1 113	793	826	870	661	719	912	913
Not mortgaged	—	407	393	257	102	279	156	170	451	221
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	23	5	—	—	42	7	4	60	15
\$200 to \$299	—	310	110	159	67	97	125	95	312	120
\$300 to \$399	—	68	174	60	35	94	24	55	63	81
\$400 to \$499	—	6	75	10	—	22	—	16	16	—
\$500 or more	—	—	29	6	—	24	—	—	—	5
Median (dollars)	—	261	354	268	279	300	264	289	249	286
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	179	68	194	88	118	128	64	174	131
Less than 20 percent	—	34	12	28	6	33	24	11	24	20
20 to 24 percent	—	36	16	14	11	10	20	22	31	4
25 to 29 percent	—	16	5	38	7	17	20	6	25	12
30 to 34 percent	—	25	—	18	14	5	17	4	21	6
35 percent or more	—	68	29	94	43	53	47	21	73	83
Not computed	—	—	6	2	7	—	—	—	—	6
Median	—	30.7	28.0	34.4	36.8	29.7	30.0	24.8	31.7	38.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	325	286	365	125	280	73	134	321	224
Less than 20 percent	—	175	118	99	47	81	38	61	180	74
20 to 24 percent	—	43	41	47	5	35	5	26	24	51
25 to 29 percent	—	35	21	92	19	57	4	25	33	19
30 to 34 percent	—	16	28	56	27	49	14	11	24	27
35 percent or more	—	56	78	71	27	58	12	11	60	53
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	18.1	23.0	27.0	27.8	27.1	19.6	21.2	18.5	23.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	371	285	500	159	458	112	108	462	478
Less than 20 percent	—	163	94	152	40	148	55	62	144	165
20 to 24 percent	—	105	45	154	51	80	25	23	100	84
25 to 29 percent	—	90	73	125	45	166	10	10	92	89
30 to 34 percent	—	13	34	30	15	58	16	13	89	106
35 percent or more	—	—	39	39	8	6	6	—	37	34
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	21.1	25.2	23.2	23.9	25.0	20.2	17.3	24.3	24.4
\$50,000 or more	—	587	805	502	332	934	107	113	830	1 027
Less than 20 percent	—	398	478	346	210	681	86	96	511	658
20 to 24 percent	—	133	170	109	72	139	21	13	243	176
25 to 29 percent	—	43	93	31	50	96	—	4	46	134
30 to 34 percent	—	—	59	10	—	11	—	—	22	41
35 percent or more	—	7	5	6	—	7	—	—	8	18
Not computed	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.7	17.4	16.6	17.2	16.1	12.1	10.0	17.5	17.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	988	450	383	754	721	744	950	1 043	504
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	11	11	2	—	—	—	44	16	—
\$100 to \$199	—	34	12	9	—	—	16	110	20	—
\$200 to \$299	—	31	—	11	14	26	71	101	78	—
\$300 to \$399	—	56	11	37	69	31	83	101	68	26
\$400 to \$499	—	112	90	75	263	75	208	170	179	121
\$500 to \$599	—	82	35	92	220	235	152	137	262	124
\$600 to \$749	—	415	119	69	111	203	165	208	208	123
\$750 to \$999	—	173	100	47	47	82	17	75	142	55
\$1,000 or more	—	41	46	13	23	31	7	4	39	27
No cash rent	—	33	26	28	7	38	25	—	31	28
Median (dollars)	—	667	649	541	509	592	493	458	570	568
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	108	47	69	79	40	169	309	129	55
Less than 20 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	3	—	—	—	34	16	—
25 to 29 percent	—	21	—	2	—	10	—	34	20	—
30 to 34 percent	—	11	—	2	—	—	13	8	—	—
35 percent or more	—	54	30	52	66	16	114	181	86	42
Not computed	—	—	17	10	13	14	42	8	7	13
Median	—	35.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.9	50.0+	46.6	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	133	88	82	184	97	190	211	222	60
Less than 20 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	21	13	19	—
20 to 24 percent	—	4	—	10	—	—	21	33	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	11	—	20	11	45	26	32	—
30 to 34 percent	—	9	—	9	41	—	25	28	36	5
35 percent or more	—	103	58	53	123	86	78	111	124	40
Not computed	—	9	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	—	47.0	45.9	41.0	38.9	50.0+	31.6	35.9	38.2	39.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	281	128	155	251	281	260	183	298	143
Less than 20 percent	—	26	27	37	58	50	73	57	71	8
20 to 24 percent	—	62	23	33	90	55	64	43	71	53
25 to 29 percent	—	76	4	30	68	106	82	36	100	43
30 to 34 percent	—	29	16	19	26	22	31	31	16	—
35 percent or more	—	74	49	25	9	24	18	16	40	31
Not computed	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median	—	28.0	31.7	25.3	23.8	26.1	24.5	24.0	25.3	25.8
\$35,000 or more	—	466	187	77	240	303	125	247	394	246
Less than 20 percent	—	295	111	50	204	263	125	185	260	148
20 to 24 percent	—	136	46	15	6	35	—	62	90	78
25 to 29 percent	—	10	25	7	30	5	—	—	31	14
30 to 34 percent	—	15	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Median	—	18.1	19.0	18.2	15.3	16.4	15.6	16.0	17.0	18.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chittenden County—Con.							Franklin County	Grand Isle County
	Tract 28	Tract 29 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 202
Specified owner-occupied housing units	894	—	579	1 036	—	1 352	1 170	761	495
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	823	—	507	808	—	1 082	964	668	332
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$300 to \$399.....	8	—	11	28	—	11	3	58	9
\$400 to \$499.....	57	—	29	41	—	49	75	73	34
\$500 to \$599.....	75	—	76	68	—	75	94	60	46
\$600 to \$799.....	136	—	129	182	—	141	213	186	95
\$800 to \$999.....	172	—	113	225	—	234	182	200	66
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	303	—	108	215	—	337	299	80	36
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	68	—	28	33	—	148	66	11	20
\$2,000 or more.....	4	—	13	16	—	87	32	—	21
Median (dollars).....	942	—	809	868	—	1 039	909	771	746
Not mortgaged.....	71	—	72	228	—	270	206	93	163
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	1	47	—	—	10	12	31
\$200 to \$299.....	20	—	37	112	—	56	64	56	85
\$300 to \$399.....	44	—	24	58	—	50	80	13	30
\$400 to \$499.....	7	—	5	7	—	72	25	12	12
\$500 or more.....	—	—	5	4	—	92	27	—	5
Median (dollars).....	321	—	296	268	—	428	325	272	250
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	33	—	73	112	—	126	156	84	71
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	7	28	—	18	29	—	20
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	7	8
25 to 29 percent.....	8	—	7	13	—	7	21	8	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	19	—	5	10	16	11
35 percent or more.....	25	—	42	41	—	96	96	53	22
Not computed.....	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	—	44.6	31.8	—	50.0+	45.6	45.8	28.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	115	—	57	121	—	160	251	177	135
Less than 20 percent.....	15	—	24	40	—	32	40	55	52
20 to 24 percent.....	10	—	5	19	—	37	45	31	24
25 to 29 percent.....	31	—	1	34	—	27	43	54	26
30 to 34 percent.....	13	—	6	7	—	24	33	—	9
35 percent or more.....	46	—	21	21	—	40	90	37	24
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	30.6	—	24.5	25.2	—	27.0	29.7	25.2	23.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	228	—	144	314	—	213	301	200	117
Less than 20 percent.....	72	—	56	120	—	70	117	78	57
20 to 24 percent.....	45	—	42	39	—	45	46	55	31
25 to 29 percent.....	51	—	29	88	—	52	63	52	16
30 to 34 percent.....	31	—	10	50	—	21	34	5	5
35 percent or more.....	29	—	7	17	—	25	41	10	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.7	—	21.9	24.7	—	24.1	23.6	22.0	20.2
\$50,000 or more.....	518	—	305	489	—	853	462	300	172
Less than 20 percent.....	333	—	210	335	—	566	291	258	138
20 to 24 percent.....	115	—	44	108	—	134	82	24	20
25 to 29 percent.....	40	—	17	23	—	111	49	13	12
30 to 34 percent.....	15	—	8	7	—	6	21	5	—
35 percent or more.....	15	—	26	16	—	36	19	—	2
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.6	—	17.3	16.9	—	16.8	18.0	15.1	14.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	182	—	272	280	—	357	408	116	245
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	18	—	14	—	—	—	13	—	2
\$200 to \$299.....	27	—	18	—	—	8	44	5	7
\$300 to \$399.....	12	—	29	32	—	33	15	14	29
\$400 to \$499.....	28	—	41	39	—	43	72	23	54
\$500 to \$599.....	25	—	83	53	—	44	66	45	27
\$600 to \$749.....	15	—	49	45	—	76	99	8	63
\$750 to \$999.....	33	—	10	54	—	68	37	—	17
\$1,000 or more.....	8	—	9	36	—	40	16	—	2
No cash rent.....	16	—	19	21	—	45	38	21	44
Median (dollars).....	498	—	526	618	—	664	562	508	518
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	40	—	25	—	—	38	22	20	46
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more.....	26	—	10	—	—	32	8	20	29
Not computed.....	—	—	4	—	—	6	6	—	15
Median.....	42.2	—	33.8	—	—	50.0+	35.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	39	—	65	37	—	41	87	21	40
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	17	—	4
20 to 24 percent.....	4	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	13	7	—	—	9	—	12
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	5	6	—	4	—	8	17
35 percent or more.....	16	—	29	17	—	37	45	13	7
Not computed.....	—	—	3	7	—	—	10	—	—
Median.....	32.8	—	33.0	35.9	—	49.7	38.6	50.0+	35.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	60	—	86	111	—	111	119	40	107
Less than 20 percent.....	15	—	25	23	—	49	43	11	29
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	23	28	—	12	29	—	31
25 to 29 percent.....	15	—	4	23	—	18	10	21	15
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	11	16	—	8	3	—	11
35 percent or more.....	14	—	14	14	—	—	22	—	4
Not computed.....	16	—	9	7	—	24	8	—	17
Median.....	27.3	—	22.9	25.2	—	19.3	21.8	26.2	22.6
\$35,000 or more.....	43	—	96	132	—	167	180	35	52
Less than 20 percent.....	18	—	71	61	—	76	92	35	38
20 to 24 percent.....	13	—	20	17	—	48	72	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	1	35	—	13	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	—	1	6	—	5	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	3	7	—	21	10	—	5
Median.....	21.3	—	16.0	20.4	—	19.7	18.7	17.5	15.2

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Occupied housing units	47 371	45 037	14 215
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	1 266	1 185	281
1985 to 1988	5 410	5 006	988
1980 to 1984	4 415	4 225	542
1970 to 1979	10 362	9 670	1 550
1960 to 1969	6 925	6 664	1 498
1950 to 1959	4 212	4 139	1 622
1940 to 1949	2 489	2 446	1 303
1939 or earlier	12 292	11 702	6 431
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	731	729	525
1 bedroom	5 383	5 286	2 967
2 bedrooms	14 497	13 951	4 579
3 bedrooms	16 836	15 739	3 726
4 bedrooms	7 799	7 318	1 867
5 or more bedrooms	2 125	2 014	551
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	47 254	44 922	14 200
Source of water, public system or private company	38 173	37 533	14 202
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 818	30 784	14 047
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	114	110	39
Owner-occupied housing units	102	100	29
Renter-occupied housing units	12	10	10
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	13 323	13 249	6 786
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 462	3 187	423
Electricity	8 129	7 972	3 232
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	18 714	17 367	3 479
All other fuels	3 686	3 205	248
No fuel used	57	57	47
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	3 907	3 844	2 497
1	15 212	14 754	5 625
2	20 526	19 318	4 575
3 or more	7 726	7 121	1 518
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	30 551	28 631	5 833
1989 to March 1990	3 290	3 129	610
1985 to 1988	9 683	8 999	1 278
1980 to 1984	4 685	4 327	680
1970 to 1979	6 617	6 189	1 286
1969 or earlier	6 276	5 987	1 979
Renter-occupied housing units	16 820	16 406	8 382
1989 to March 1990	7 902	7 780	4 107
1985 to 1988	6 036	5 853	2 780
1980 to 1984	1 601	1 528	782
1970 to 1979	893	866	529
1969 or earlier	388	379	184
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 195	1 129	608
Householder 65 years and over	6 931	6 596	2 691
Owner-occupied housing units	4 965	4 697	1 632
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	12	6
No telephone in unit	78	75	20
No vehicle available	1 852	1 804	1 065
Complete plumbing facilities	47 257	44 927	14 176
1.00 or less persons per room	46 699	44 398	13 943
1.01 or more persons per room	558	529	233
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	114	110	39
1.00 or less persons per room	114	110	39
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	51 110	51 448	50 987
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 020	26 993	23 487
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 133	4 004	2 364
Owner-occupied housing units	906	817	226
Renter-occupied housing units	3 227	3 187	2 138

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	21 964	20 720	4 426
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage.....	16 906	15 918	2 895
Less than \$300.....	161	156	74
\$300 to \$399.....	592	525	197
\$400 to \$499.....	1 343	1 236	268
\$500 to \$599.....	1 550	1 444	255
\$600 to \$799.....	3 424	3 143	566
\$800 to \$999.....	3 905	3 647	559
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4 474	4 360	686
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	997	968	184
\$2,000 or more.....	460	439	106
Median (dollars).....	863	873	825
Not mortgaged.....	5 058	4 802	1 531
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	433	390	157
\$200 to \$299.....	2 672	2 531	856
\$300 to \$399.....	1 258	1 215	305
\$400 to \$499.....	401	377	116
\$500 or more.....	294	289	97
Median (dollars).....	280	281	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000.....	2 498	2 343	712
Less than 20 percent.....	419	399	125
20 to 24 percent.....	304	289	115
25 to 29 percent.....	284	266	64
30 to 34 percent.....	222	195	44
35 percent or more.....	1 232	1 157	356
Not computed.....	37	37	8
Median.....	35.0	35.1	35.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 976	3 664	877
Less than 20 percent.....	1 588	1 481	472
20 to 24 percent.....	551	496	107
25 to 29 percent.....	605	525	84
30 to 34 percent.....	412	403	70
35 percent or more.....	820	759	144
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	23.6	23.5	18.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 512	5 199	1 101
Less than 20 percent.....	2 152	2 017	570
20 to 24 percent.....	1 152	1 066	192
25 to 29 percent.....	1 180	1 114	145
30 to 34 percent.....	667	657	137
35 percent or more.....	361	345	57
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	22.6	22.7	19.1
\$50,000 or more.....	9 978	9 514	1 736
Less than 20 percent.....	6 844	6 456	1 292
20 to 24 percent.....	1 811	1 767	220
25 to 29 percent.....	888	863	145
30 to 34 percent.....	213	208	28
35 percent or more.....	216	214	51
Not computed.....	6	6	—
Median.....	16.3	16.4	13.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	16 583	16 225	8 367
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100.....	159	159	67
\$100 to \$199.....	781	779	533
\$200 to \$299.....	1 018	1 006	583
\$300 to \$399.....	1 834	1 794	1 191
\$400 to \$499.....	3 444	3 367	1 882
\$500 to \$599.....	3 109	3 037	1 476
\$600 to \$749.....	3 258	3 187	1 340
\$750 to \$999.....	1 618	1 601	691
\$1,000 or more.....	833	831	492
No cash rent.....	529	464	112
Median (dollars).....	525	525	492
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000.....	3 147	3 081	1 971
Less than 20 percent.....	111	111	48
20 to 24 percent.....	143	143	77
25 to 29 percent.....	327	327	219
30 to 34 percent.....	151	149	113
35 percent or more.....	2 226	2 177	1 474
Not computed.....	189	174	40
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 003	3 942	2 434
Less than 20 percent.....	201	201	115
20 to 24 percent.....	246	242	163
25 to 29 percent.....	527	527	343
30 to 34 percent.....	610	598	404
35 percent or more.....	2 296	2 271	1 373
Not computed.....	123	103	36
Median.....	38.2	38.1	37.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 869	4 725	2 310
Less than 20 percent.....	1 216	1 176	614
20 to 24 percent.....	1 215	1 187	613
25 to 29 percent.....	1 054	1 018	421
30 to 34 percent.....	474	463	258
35 percent or more.....	707	703	357
Not computed.....	203	178	47
Median.....	24.6	24.6	24.2
\$35,000 or more.....	4 564	4 477	1 652
Less than 20 percent.....	3 126	3 053	1 150
20 to 24 percent.....	946	937	313
25 to 29 percent.....	274	274	110
30 to 34 percent.....	97	97	37
35 percent or more.....	35	35	25
Not computed.....	86	81	17
Median.....	17.1	17.1	16.7

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Occupied housing units	307	303	166
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	27	27	—
1980 to 1984	28	26	10
1970 to 1979	43	41	7
1960 to 1969	48	48	29
1950 to 1959	28	28	25
1940 to 1949	25	25	25
1939 or earlier	108	108	70
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	20	20	20
1 bedroom	57	55	35
2 bedrooms	85	85	67
3 bedrooms	86	84	26
4 bedrooms	42	42	8
5 or more bedrooms	17	17	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	307	303	166
Source of water, public system or private company	277	275	166
Sewage disposal, public sewer	270	270	166
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	3	—
Owner-occupied housing units	3	3	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	132	132	104
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	26	26	10
Electricity	55	55	40
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	82	78	12
All other fuels	12	12	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	81	81	58
1	111	111	78
2	82	80	30
3 or more	33	31	—
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	105	101	17
1989 to March 1990	17	17	10
1985 to 1988	46	44	7
1980 to 1984	16	16	—
1970 to 1979	15	13	—
1969 or earlier	11	11	—
Renter-occupied housing units	202	202	149
1989 to March 1990	141	141	101
1985 to 1988	47	47	34
1980 to 1984	9	9	9
1970 to 1979	5	5	5
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	47	45	42
Householder 65 years and over	13	13	5
Owner-occupied housing units	8	8	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	8	8	—
Complete plumbing facilities	304	300	166
1.00 or less persons per room	274	270	146
1.01 or more persons per room	30	30	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	3	—
1.00 or less persons per room	3	3	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 604	44 628	41 176
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 066	21 066	18 044
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	48	48	45
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	48	48	45

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	74	70	17
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	71	67	17
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	8	8	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	14	14	—
\$800 to \$999	30	30	17
\$1,000 to \$1,499	13	11	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	4	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	913	906	892
Not mortgaged	3	3	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3	3	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	125	125	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	3	3	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	19	19	—
Less than 20 percent	8	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	42.1	42.1	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32	28	17
Less than 20 percent	5	5	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	25	23	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	2	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.2	27.0	27.5
\$50,000 or more	20	20	—
Less than 20 percent	14	14	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.8	17.8	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	202	202	149
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	15	15	9
\$300 to \$399	41	41	41
\$400 to \$499	41	41	24
\$500 to \$599	42	42	35
\$600 to \$749	14	14	14
\$750 to \$999	49	49	26
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	510	510	501
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	36	36	36
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	36	36	36
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	91	91	74
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	15	9
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10
35 percent or more	61	61	50
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	39.1	39.1	40.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	42	42	26
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent	19	19	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	12	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.6	22.6	21.0
\$35,000 or more	33	33	13
Less than 20 percent	19	19	13
20 to 24 percent	14	14	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.9	18.9	13.1

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Occupied housing units	359	359	141
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	29	29	-
1985 to 1988	63	63	24
1980 to 1984	42	42	13
1970 to 1979	46	46	6
1960 to 1969	67	67	11
1950 to 1959	28	28	13
1940 to 1949	24	24	20
1939 or earlier	60	60	54
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	23	23	23
1 bedroom	37	37	37
2 bedrooms	144	144	45
3 bedrooms	73	73	20
4 bedrooms	53	53	-
5 or more bedrooms	29	29	16
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	359	359	141
Source of water, public system or private company	323	323	141
Sewage disposal, public sewer	288	288	141
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	159	159	78
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	18	10
Electricity	74	74	26
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	101	101	21
All other fuels	7	7	6
No fuel used	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	37	37	37
1	107	107	25
2	145	145	56
3 or more	70	70	23
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	171	171	24
1989 to March 1990	53	53	11
1985 to 1988	36	36	-
1980 to 1984	26	26	-
1970 to 1979	35	35	6
1969 or earlier	21	21	7
Renter-occupied housing units	188	188	117
1989 to March 1990	110	110	72
1985 to 1988	75	75	42
1980 to 1984	3	3	3
1970 to 1979	-	-	-
1969 or earlier	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	-	-	-
Householder 65 years and over	10	10	-
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-
No vehicle available	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	359	359	141
1.00 or less persons per room	334	334	123
1.01 or more persons per room	25	25	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	65 360	65 360	52 807
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 231	20 231	17 502
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	76	76	66
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	76	76	66

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	111	111	17
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage.....	104	104	17
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	6	6	—
\$500 to \$599.....	16	16	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	20	20	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	31	31	11
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	25	25	6
\$2,000 or more.....	6	6	—
Median (dollars).....	1 227	1 227	1 193
Not mortgaged.....	7	7	—
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	7	7	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	225	225	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000.....	10	10	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	10	10	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	19	19	—
Less than 20 percent.....	7	7	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	12	12	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	36.6	36.6	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	8	8	—
Less than 20 percent.....	6	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	18.3	18.3	—
\$50,000 or more.....	74	74	17
Less than 20 percent.....	12	12	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	30	30	11
30 to 34 percent.....	26	26	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	28.2	28.2	28.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	188	188	117
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	6	6	6
\$200 to \$299.....	6	6	6
\$300 to \$399.....	27	27	27
\$400 to \$499.....	26	26	12
\$500 to \$599.....	39	39	26
\$600 to \$749.....	44	44	7
\$750 to \$999.....	17	17	10
\$1,000 or more.....	23	23	23
No cash rent.....	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	576	576	521
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000.....	46	46	33
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	34	34	27
Not computed.....	12	12	6
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	57	57	46
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	15	15	15
30 to 34 percent.....	4	4	4
35 percent or more.....	38	38	27
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	43.8	43.8	42.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	50	50	25
Less than 20 percent.....	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	21	21	8
30 to 34 percent.....	8	8	—
35 percent or more.....	16	16	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	29.8	29.8	29.7
\$35,000 or more.....	35	35	13
Less than 20 percent.....	18	18	3
20 to 24 percent.....	10	10	10
25 to 29 percent.....	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	19.9	19.9	21.7

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Occupied housing units	379	376	143
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	20	20	12
1985 to 1988	37	37	14
1980 to 1984	49	46	—
1970 to 1979	59	59	7
1960 to 1969	68	68	22
1950 to 1959	13	13	—
1940 to 1949	25	25	6
1939 or earlier	108	108	82
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	11	11	—
1 bedroom	71	71	61
2 bedrooms	119	116	16
3 bedrooms	113	113	46
4 bedrooms	34	34	5
5 or more bedrooms	31	31	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	368	365	143
Source of water, public system or private company	333	333	143
Sewage disposal, public sewer	282	282	143
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	141	141	83
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	17	6
Electricity	54	54	29
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	157	157	25
All other fuels	10	7	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	56	56	38
1	150	147	58
2	136	136	40
3 or more	37	37	7
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	202	202	40
1989 to March 1990	47	47	7
1985 to 1988	63	63	21
1980 to 1984	26	26	—
1970 to 1979	34	34	5
1969 or earlier	32	32	7
Renter-occupied housing units	177	174	103
1989 to March 1990	101	101	68
1985 to 1988	59	59	29
1980 to 1984	9	6	6
1970 to 1979	8	8	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	15	15	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	8	8	—
Complete plumbing facilities	379	376	143
1.00 or less persons per room	379	376	143
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	53 729	53 729	77 096
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 754	26 648	25 216
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	25	25	7
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	18	18	7

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	131	131	19
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	108	108	19
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	24	24	7
\$800 to \$999	34	34	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	35	35	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999	15	15	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	988	988	1 052
Not mortgaged	23	23	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	23	23	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	225	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	17	17	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	36.1	36.1	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	8	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	45.0	45.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36	36	7
Less than 20 percent	9	9	—
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	20	20	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	25.5	25.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more	70	70	12
Less than 20 percent	43	43	7
20 to 24 percent	17	17	5
25 to 29 percent	10	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.1	19.1	19.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	177	174	103
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	23	20	9
\$300 to \$399	20	20	12
\$400 to \$499	52	52	43
\$500 to \$599	25	25	—
\$600 to \$749	33	33	24
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	24	24	15
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	477	482	445
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	15	15	7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	15	15	7
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	78	78	56
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	23	23	15
25 to 29 percent	11	11	—
30 to 34 percent	26	26	23
35 percent or more	18	18	18
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	31.0	31.0	32.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	46	43	26
Less than 20 percent	9	6	6
20 to 24 percent	37	37	20
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.9	22.1	21.7
\$35,000 or more	38	38	14
Less than 20 percent	24	24	8
20 to 24 percent	14	14	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.0	19.0	19.4

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Occupied housing units	47 106	44 775	14 157
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	1 258	1 177	281
1985 to 1988	5 387	4 983	988
1980 to 1984	4 372	4 185	542
1970 to 1979	10 317	9 625	1 543
1960 to 1969	6 877	6 616	1 492
1950 to 1959	4 199	4 126	1 622
1940 to 1949	2 469	2 426	1 297
1939 or earlier	12 227	11 637	6 392
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	720	718	525
1 bedroom	5 341	5 244	2 935
2 bedrooms	14 399	13 856	4 572
3 bedrooms	16 767	15 670	3 720
4 bedrooms	7 778	7 297	1 862
5 or more bedrooms	2 101	1 990	543
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	47 000	44 671	14 142
Source of water: public system or private company	37 954	37 314	14 144
Sewerage disposal: public sewer	30 650	30 616	13 989
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	114	110	39
Owner-occupied housing units	102	100	29
Renter-occupied housing units	12	10	10
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	13 256	13 182	6 765
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 445	3 170	417
Electricity	8 084	7 927	3 212
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	18 588	17 241	3 468
All other fuels	3 676	3 198	248
No fuel used	57	57	47
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	3 889	3 826	2 497
1	15 099	14 644	5 593
2	20 429	19 221	4 556
3 or more	7 689	7 084	1 511
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	30 399	28 479	5 821
1989 to March 1990	3 257	3 096	610
1985 to 1988	9 634	8 950	1 271
1980 to 1984	4 665	4 307	680
1970 to 1979	6 588	6 160	1 281
1969 or earlier	6 255	5 966	1 979
Renter-occupied housing units	16 707	16 296	8 336
1989 to March 1990	7 843	7 721	4 081
1985 to 1988	5 999	5 816	2 766
1980 to 1984	1 592	1 522	776
1970 to 1979	885	858	529
1969 or earlier	388	379	184
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 195	1 129	608
Householder 65 years and over	6 916	6 581	2 691
Owner-occupied housing units	4 958	4 690	1 632
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	12	6
No telephone in unit	78	75	20
No vehicle available	1 844	1 796	1 065
Complete plumbing facilities	46 992	44 665	14 118
1.00 or less persons per room	46 434	44 136	13 885
1.01 or more persons per room	558	529	233
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	114	110	39
1.00 or less persons per room	114	110	39
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	51 086	51 424	50 821
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 989	26 963	23 415
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 115	3 986	2 364
Owner-occupied housing units	899	810	226
Renter-occupied housing units	3 216	3 176	2 138

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, VT MSA	Chittenden County (pt.)	
		Total	Burlington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 860	20 616	4 421
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage.....	16 825	15 837	2 890
Less than \$300.....	161	156	74
\$300 to \$399.....	592	525	197
\$400 to \$499.....	1 343	1 236	268
\$500 to \$599.....	1 550	1 444	255
\$600 to \$799.....	3 407	3 126	566
\$800 to \$999.....	3 884	3 626	559
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4 446	4 332	681
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	982	953	184
\$2,000 or more.....	460	439	106
Median (dollars).....	862	872	825
Not mortgaged.....	5 035	4 779	1 531
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	433	390	157
\$200 to \$299.....	2 649	2 508	856
\$300 to \$399.....	1 258	1 215	305
\$400 to \$499.....	401	377	116
\$500 or more.....	294	289	97
Median (dollars).....	280	281	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000.....	2 481	2 326	712
Less than 20 percent.....	419	399	125
20 to 24 percent.....	304	289	115
25 to 29 percent.....	277	259	64
30 to 34 percent.....	222	195	44
35 percent or more.....	1 222	1 147	356
Not computed.....	37	37	8
Median.....	35.0	35.1	35.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 975	3 663	877
Less than 20 percent.....	1 588	1 481	472
20 to 24 percent.....	551	496	107
25 to 29 percent.....	605	525	84
30 to 34 percent.....	412	403	70
35 percent or more.....	819	758	144
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	23.6	23.5	18.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 483	5 170	1 101
Less than 20 percent.....	2 143	2 008	570
20 to 24 percent.....	1 152	1 066	192
25 to 29 percent.....	1 160	1 094	145
30 to 34 percent.....	667	657	137
35 percent or more.....	361	345	57
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	22.6	22.7	19.1
\$50,000 or more.....	9 921	9 457	1 731
Less than 20 percent.....	6 814	6 426	1 292
20 to 24 percent.....	1 794	1 750	215
25 to 29 percent.....	878	853	145
30 to 34 percent.....	213	208	28
35 percent or more.....	216	214	51
Not computed.....	6	6	—
Median.....	16.3	16.4	13.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 470	16 115	8 321
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100.....	159	159	67
\$100 to \$199.....	781	779	533
\$200 to \$299.....	1 004	995	583
\$300 to \$399.....	1 820	1 780	1 185
\$400 to \$499.....	3 415	3 338	1 862
\$500 to \$599.....	3 091	3 019	1 476
\$600 to \$749.....	3 237	3 166	1 328
\$750 to \$999.....	1 618	1 601	691
\$1,000 or more.....	816	814	484
No cash rent.....	529	464	112
Median (dollars).....	525	525	492
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000.....	3 139	3 073	1 971
Less than 20 percent.....	111	111	48
20 to 24 percent.....	143	143	77
25 to 29 percent.....	327	327	219
30 to 34 percent.....	151	149	113
35 percent or more.....	2 218	2 169	1 474
Not computed.....	189	174	40
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 969	3 908	2 422
Less than 20 percent.....	201	201	115
20 to 24 percent.....	232	228	157
25 to 29 percent.....	516	516	343
30 to 34 percent.....	607	595	404
35 percent or more.....	2 290	2 265	1 367
Not computed.....	123	103	36
Median.....	38.3	38.3	37.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 829	4 688	2 290
Less than 20 percent.....	1 207	1 170	608
20 to 24 percent.....	1 184	1 156	599
25 to 29 percent.....	1 054	1 018	421
30 to 34 percent.....	474	463	258
35 percent or more.....	707	703	357
Not computed.....	203	178	47
Median.....	24.7	24.7	24.3
\$35,000 or more.....	4 533	4 446	1 638
Less than 20 percent.....	3 109	3 036	1 142
20 to 24 percent.....	932	923	307
25 to 29 percent.....	274	274	110
30 to 34 percent.....	97	97	37
35 percent or more.....	35	35	25
Not computed.....	86	81	17
Median.....	17.1	17.1	16.6

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Burlington, VT MSA	131 439	16.4	52 610	17.0	BURLINGTON CITY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY				
CHITTENDEN COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 1	4 502	14.2	1 751	14.6
					Tract 2	5 634	10.6	2 215	10.3
					Tract 3	3 367	13.2	1 443	14.1
					Tract 4	3 104	13.7	1 546	12.7
					Tract 5	4 027	11.6	1 806	12.6
Total	124 640	15.8	49 278	15.9	Tract 6	4 092	12.2	1 551	13.3
Burlington city	39 127	12.8	15 480	13.4	Tract 7	3 942	9.3	244	10.7
South Burlington city	12 809	12.6	5 437	13.2	Tract 8	2 183	15.4	919	15.7
					Tract 9	4 062	13.9	1 881	13.9
					Tract 10	795	13.1	542	14.4
					Tract 11	3 419	16.5	1 582	15.9
FRANKLIN COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 33 (pt.)	-	-	-	-
					SOUTH BURLINGTON CITY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY				
					Tract 27 (pt.)	-	-	-	-
Total	3 753	12.9	1 397	13.5	Tract 32	7 101	12.1	3 145	12.7
					Tract 33 (pt.)	5 708	13.2	2 292	13.8
GRAND ISLE COUNTY (PT.)					REMAINDER OF CHITTENDEN COUNTY				
					Tract 21	8 404	39.6	3 009	37.2
					Tract 22	6 756	13.3	2 354	15.6
					Tract 23	7 979	14.0	3 569	14.4
					Tract 24	3 311	16.3	1 342	15.7
					Tract 25	3 334	14.1	1 583	14.2
					Tract 26	8 007	12.5	3 260	12.5
Total	3 046	46.9	1 935	48.1	Tract 27 (pt.)	8 491	15.9	3 050	15.9
					Tract 28	4 302	16.1	1 489	15.7
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CHITTENDEN COUNTY					Tract 29 (pt.)	-	-	-	-
					Tract 30	3 729	23.4	1 391	24.0
					Tract 31	4 887	15.9	1 874	16.0
					Tract 33 (pt.)	-	-	-	-
					Tract 34	5 871	14.3	2 350	14.8
					Tract 35 (pt.)	7 633	15.6	3 090	15.8
					FRANKLIN COUNTY				
Tract 27	8 491	15.9	3 050	15.9	Tract 109	3 753	12.9	1 397	13.5
Tract 33	5 708	13.2	2 292	13.8	GRAND ISLE COUNTY				
					Tract 202	3 046	46.9	1 935	48.1

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional-municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

U.S. AIR FORCE

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	South Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	
	Greek	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Indic	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Other languages (part)	
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units, which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE , is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140

Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Vermont

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5

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APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

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APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

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CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1 1/2 feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1 1/2 feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, **not** the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

- ✓ If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

- 8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay-in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a–H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7

Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Natural born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) _____	
a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="checkbox"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$ _____ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$ _____ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt) Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase)
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$ _____ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$ _____ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$ _____ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$ _____ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1			
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____			
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? 7		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country 7	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		(2) Name of county in the U.S. 7	
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 7	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?	
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16	
		b. What is this language? 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	
		c. How well does this person speak English?	
		<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
		16. When was this person born?	
		<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	
		b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	
		<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years	
		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
		a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —	
		a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		If this person is a female —	
		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	
		None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?	
		If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.	
		a. Address (Number and street) 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)	
		b. Name of city, town, or post office 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
		d. County 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		e. State 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		f. ZIP Code 7	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home — Skip to 28
☐ Railroad
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

EDWARD OF THE

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APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



Mail To: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

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